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NINETY-SIXTH LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL OF THE LEGISLATURE

COMPILED BY

F. L. LUNDY.

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 1st, 1872.

NEWARK, N. J.:
MARTIN R. DENNIS & CO., PUBLISHERS,
1872.

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BY

F. L. LUNDY,

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The present issue, crude in itself, is but the beginning of an annual work which the compiler hopes may in future editions become a standard book of reference on New Jersey matters.

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THE EARLY GOVERNMENT OF NEW JERSEY.

THE government of New Jersey was first established by the proprietors, Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret, the parchment constitution bearing the date of February 10, 1664. This government continued until the division into East and West Jersey, 1676. Robert Barclay was appointed Governor of East Jersey by the proprietors for life, in 1682, and immediately by deputy convened an assembly elected by the people, which sat again in 1686, in 1688, and afterwards at irregular intervals. In West Jersey some of the Governors were appointed by the proprietors, and others by the Legislature, the latter body appointing also the other governmental officers.

In 1702, upon the assumption of the government by the Queen of England, a governor of the Province of Nova Cœsarea or New Jersey was appointed by the crown, to hold office at the pleasure of the sovereign. The Governor was assisted by twelve counselors, appointed by the crown and occasionally by himself, six from East and six from West Jersey, any five to make a quorum. The General Assembly consisted of two elected by the inhabitants and householders of the town of Perth Amboy, and ten by the freeholders of East Jersey; two by the inhabitants and householders of the town of Burlington, and ten by the freeholders of West Jersey. In 1709 an act was passed reciting that the constitution was inconvenient, and enacting that the majority of the votes of the freeholders of each county worth fifty pounds or owning one hundred acres of land be taken to elect representatives, who should be worth five hundred pounds or possessed of one thousand acres of land. Two were to be elected for Perth Amboy, and two for each of the then five counties of East Jersey, two for each of the towns of Burlington and Salem, and two for each of the then four counties of West Jersey. Hunterdon county, though established in 1714, continued to send representatives in conjunction with Burlington till 1727, when it was authorized to send two, and Salem town was deprived of its separate representation. Cumberland County was set off from Salem in 1747, but continued to elect representatives as before until 1768, when two additional members were added from Morris County, two from Cumberland, and two from Sussex.

In 1725 the first formal polls were opened, and a clerk was appointed to take down each voter's name, the Sheriff being ordered to keep the poll open from day to day till all had entered their names. One polling place alone was in each county, and in 1789, when East and West Jersey contended as to whether the temporary seat of Government should be at Philadelphia or New York, the polls were kept open three or four weeks. Voting by ballot was first introduced in 1779, was discontinued during the war, restored in several counties in 1783, required by law in

1790, but was not universal till 1797. There were twenty-two assemblies from the surrender to the Revolution, some continuing longer than one year, and one from 1761 to 1769, eight years. The assemblies sometimes met five or six times within a year, and once never convened for five years.

In 1774 the assembly called upon Governor Franklin to convene the Legislature for the purpose of appointing delegates to a general congress of the colonies to meet in Philadelphia. On his refusing to do so, a meeting of the people of Essex County was held at Newark in June, when notice was sent to the other counties to send delegates to a general committee to meet at New Brunswick in July. This general committee did meet, and sent five delegates to the General Congress. In the next meeting of the assembly the Governor strongly condemned the congress, but the assembly elected five delegates notwithstanding to attend at the next meeting of the congress. A Provincial Congress of New Jersey also met in Trenton May 23, 1775, and proceeded to aid the Revolution.

On the 12th of August, 1775, the Provincial Congress enacted that all inhabitants worth fifty pounds in real or personal estate should meet at their county court-house on the 21st of September, and choose any number not exceeding five to represent them in the Provincial Congress to be held at Trenton October 3d next ensuing. The regular assembly met in November of the same year for the last time, but did not attempt to interfere with the Provincial Congress, and on being prorogued by the Governor until January 3d, failed to appear on that day. Governor Franklin then ordered them to appear in the name of the King, but the Provincial Congress vetoed that measure, and in return arrested the Governor and sent him a prisoner to Connecticut.

On June 18th, 1776, the Provincial Congress ratified the Declaration of Independence, and the next day adopted the name of the "Convention of the State of New Jersey." The new Legislature met in Princeton on August 27th following, and continued in session till the 8th day of October, choosing in joint meeting, William Livingston, Governor.

CAMPAIGN OF 1871.

THE Gubernatorial campaign of 1871, which resulted in the election of Joel Parker to the Executive office, was marked by few features of universal interest, though some of its results were unexpected and peculiar. The candidates were Cornelius Walsh, of Bergen, who was nominated by the Republicans, and Joel Parker, of Monmouth, who carried the standard of the Democracy. Mr. Walsh was urged as the favorite of West Jersey, which claimed the nomination as its right, and he carried off the prize in a convention of nearly one thousand delegates without any considerable difficulty. His competitors in the convention were Hon. John Davidson, of Union, and General Judson Kilpatrick, of Sussex, who were supported by the younger element in the Republican ranks, and by those who, as they said, desired a "new departure" in the party management.

Mr. Parker's nomination by the Democracy was in some de-

gree a surprise to the lesser politicians of the State. It was the result of a conviction widely entertained by the more sagacious party leaders that their only hope of success lay in the presentation of an entirely unexceptionable candidate. Mr. Parker had exhibited a reluctance, on purely personal grounds, to enter the field, and only consented finally to accept the nomination in case it should be unanimously tendered. The Democratic Convention was large, and embraced an unusual number of leading and influential men. The doubt which prevailed as to Mr. Parker's position operated at first to his prejudice, but upon the call for nominations a letter written by him to a personal friend was presented by Colonel A. H. Patterson, stating his willingness to accept should it be the unanimous desire of the convention. Seizing the opportunity thus afforded, Mr. J. Daggett Hunt, in a spirited and pertinent speech, appealed to the convention to take Mr. Parker at his word, and by a unanimous call advance him to the front. This proposal was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, and when the Hon. Orestes Cleveland withdrew the name of Leon Abbett, and in a stirring speech cast fifty-four of the votes of Hudson County for Joel Parker, the other counties followed suit, and amid a scene of the wildest excitement and jubilation, Joel Parker was declared the nominee of his party for the office of Governor.

The canvass which ensued was animated, both candidates entering personally into the contest, and visiting all parts of the State in the prosecution of their laudable ambition. The central committees of the two parties established headquarters in Jersey City, whence speakers were sent out, documents distributed, and all the usual machinery of a political campaign put vigorously in motion. Meetings were held as usual in all the principal cities and towns, at which some of the ablest men of the State addressed the people upon the issues involved in the struggle. During the last fortnight of the canvass, especially, there was very great activity on both sides, though there was comparatively little popular excitement. The result of the contest was the election of Mr. Parker by a majority of

It is entirely safe to say that this result was a surprise to a majority of the people, who had believed that Mr. Walsh's election by a small majority was beyond question. But there were elements in the canvass which had not been taken into account except by a few careful observers. On the one hand, Mr. Parker had the advantage of having served as Governor, and made a record for the most part acceptable to the voters of the State. Upon some questions growing out of the war he had hardly come up to the popular conception of the requirements of his position, but his administration in other respects, especially in his management of the finances, had been satisfactory; he was admitted on all hands, moreover, to be an honest and a conscientious man, and it was impossible, therefore, to excite against him the virulent antagonism which might have been raised against another candidate. On the other hand, Mr. Walsh was an untried man, and, while eminently pure and capable, had no important alliances in any quarter upon which he could rely for re-enforcements of strength. In addition, Mr. Walsh, being a temperance man, was unacceptable to the liquor interest; being of English parentage, was unsatisfactory to the organizations holding that none but native-born Americans should be elevated

to office, and, being a capitalist, was regarded with disfavor by the labor interest—this feeling of dissatisfaction being stimulated by adroit misrepresentations as to his relations with the workingmen in his employ. These elements of opposition were more than a match for the utmost strength that could be marshalled in his support, and Mr. Walsh went down before them—the result being all the more decisive and the defeat all the more complete because of the silence and secrecy with which the antagonism had been nourished.

EX-GOVERNOR THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.

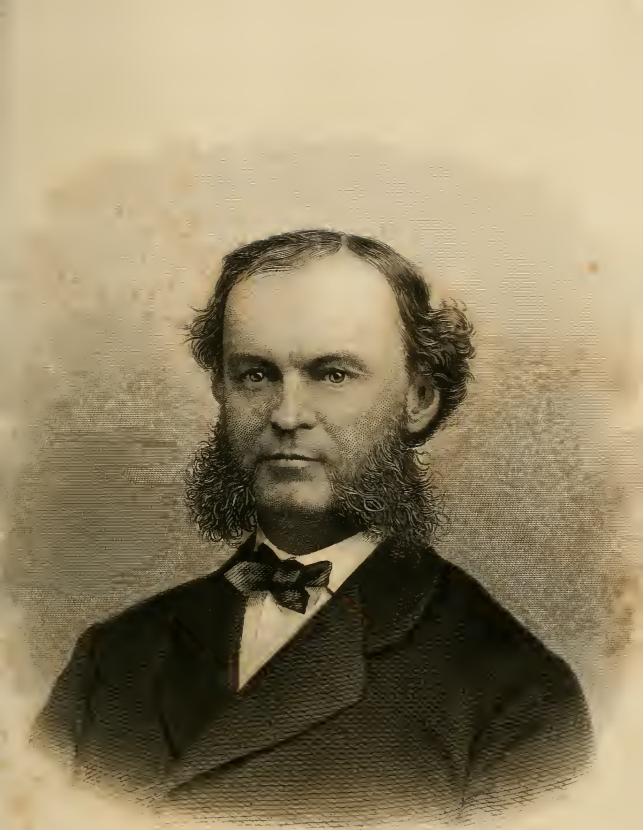
THEODORE F. RANDOLPH was born in New Brunswick, Middlesex County, on the 24th of June, 1826. He is descended of good old Revolutionary stock, and dates his ancestry back to the progenitor of the famous Virginia Randolphs of Roanoke. His father was well known as a staunch Henry Clay Whig, who edited and published the *Fredonian* at New Brunswick for thirty-six years. When a boy, the ex-Governor was accustomed to read proof in the office of the *Fredonian*, and afterwards became a contributor to its columns, and an active co-worker with his father. In this connection he derived most advantageous instruction, and doubtless gained much of that knowledg of men and things which served him so well in after life. To use the language of another, "This journalistic lineage and training gives Governor Randolph a genuine sympathy with the press, and those connected with it; and the experience and insight, which came of it, enable him without effort to hold a steady finger on the public pulse."

After a liberal education he was elected, in 1860, to the House of Assembly from the First District of Hudson County, being the first Democrat who ever carried that district. He served in the Legislature of his State for eight years, distinguishing himself for wisdom and prudence, for his zealous support of the General Government during an eventful and trying period of its history, and for his uncompromising opposition to every species of legislative corruption.

In 1867 he was chosen president of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, and labored zealously to raise that corporation from the financial troubles into which it had fallen, succeeding in nearly doubling the value of its stock in two years, and only resigned his position when through his efforts the road had been leased on most advantageous terms to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

He was elected Governor of New Jersey, after a most spirited canvass, in the fall of 1868, receiving a majority of 4,618 votes over John I. Blair, Republican.

Governor Randolph was inaugurated in January, 1869, beginning his Gubernatorial career simultaneously with that of Governor Hoffman, of New York. That he has performed the duties of his important office in a most able and efficient manner, and proved himself a ruler of great breadth of view, firmness, and moderation no one will gainsay. Exercising the veto power freely and fearlessly whenever it became necessary to defeat corrupt legislation, he has also been prompt to encourage, and to render



Geo. F. Randolph

powerful support in behalf of anything coming under his province calculated to enhance the public good. He has himself initiated many beneficent measures, including the abolition of the vexatious transit duties upon persons travelling through the State, a stringent bill for the punishment of bribery in elections, and various other important acts. His famous proclamation, issued on the 11th of July, 1871, the day preceding the great riot in New York city, assuring the right of parade, with full protection by the civil and military power, to the Orangemen of New Jersey, was called forth by the necessities of the hour, the exigencies of a threatened riot, and the fermentation preliminary thereto. The wisdom and precaution of Governor Randolph caused the anticipated storm to blow over New Jersey, but it found a bloody realization in New York. Up to noon of July 11th Governor Randolph, being in the country, had no knowledge or intimation of the New York Police Superintendent's order, forbidding the Orange parade in that city. On reading it he at once appreciated its purport, and immediately determined, without consultation with any one, upon the course necessary for him to pursue. By 1 o'clock, P. M., July 11th the proclamation was written and dispatched to the various telegraph offices, and ordered printed in handbill form for general distribution. To secure the speedy transmission of this proclamation throughout the State and in New York city, where the rioters were arranging to invade New Jersey, the Governor went in person to the telegraph offices, took "constructive possession" of several of them, so that the message got over the wires in due time, followed up by such orders to the civil and military authorities as were requisite to call out sufficient force to preserve the public peace. He superintended the disposition of the troops on the 12th of July, and himself kept watch throughout the day and night to prevent the New York organizations from crossing the river and landing in New Jersey. These measures proved ample for the occasion, and the civil authorities were able to cope with the situation without the direct interference of the military.

Two other proclamations put forth by Governor Randolph deserve especial mention, the one being the outburst of a sympathetic charity, which, with wonderful spontaneity, soon found most noble and substantial utterance throughout the whole State in behalf of suffering Chicago; and the other, his orders to the public officers to enforce the enactments of the bribery law to the utmost. The contributions under the Chicago appeal reached over $300,000 a greater pro rata sum than that contributed by any community.

During the latter part of 1871 the Governor was twice subpœnaed before a master in chancery to testify in the case of the German Valley Railroad Bill, which, though passed by both houses of the Legislature, was not signed by the Governor. These subpœnas he declined to obey, claiming that his official acts were subject to Legislative examination alone.

Governor Randolph is an accomplished gentleman, of fine conversational powers, acknowledged ability, and ample fortune. His country seat is in Morristown, and it is said to be one of the loveliest in the State. His wife is the daughter of Hon. N. D. Coleman, member of Congress for Kentucky, and a grand-daughter of Chief Justice Marshall.

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE OF 1868.

COUNTIES.	Governor.		Majority.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	1,096	1,632	..	536
Bergen	2,789	2,149	640	..
Burlington	5,206	5,891	..	685
Cape May	628	946	..	258
Camden	3,656	4,126	..	470
Cumberland	2,394	3,742	..	1,348
Essex	11,720	12,902	..	1,182
Gloucester	1,796	2,460	..	664
Hudson	11,301	7,103	4,198	..
Hunterdon	4,795	3,384	1,411	..
Mercer	4,480	4,338	142	..
Middlesex	4,325	3,912	413	..
Morris	4,074	4,210	..	136
Monmouth	5,303	3,706	1,597	..
Ocean	1,020	1,856	..	836
Passaic	3,431	4,032	..	601
Salem	2,220	2,553	..	333
Somerset	2,539	2,179	360	..
Sussex	3,211	2,219	992	..
Union	3,785	3,377	412	..
Warren	4,122	2,620	1,502	..
	83,951	79,333	11,667	7,049
Majority for Randolph				4,618

GOVERNOR JOEL PARKER.

JOEL PARKER was born in Monmouth County, November 24, 1816. His father, Charles Parker, was Sheriff of Monmouth County at the close of the war of 1812, and was then returned to the Legislature for five consecutive terms. During his fifth term he was elected State Treasurer by the Democrats on joint ballot, and held that position for sixteen successive years, and under various political administrations. In and about the State Treasurer's office, at Trenton, young Joel Parker passed much of his time, assisting his father, and afterwards entering Princeton College, graduted from there in 1839 and studied law with Hon. Henry W. Green, of Trenton. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and settled down to his profession in Freehold, where he has ever since resided, marrying the eldest daughter of S. R. Gummere, of Burlington.

In 1844 Mr. Parker took to the stump, and distinguished himself as a ready and pertinent speaker. In 1847 he represented in the Legislature the old district of Monmouth, since divided into five districts and two counties, (Monmouth and Ocean). In the following year he refused the nomination for the State Senate, and soon after was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Monmouth

County, serving five years. In 1860 he was chosen United States Elector by 5,000 majority, and was one of the three Northern Electors who cast their votes for Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the Electoral College. Mr. Parker having been for some time before the war Brigadier General of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, in 1861 Governor Olden nominated him to the Senate as Major General of the five counties of Monmouth, Ocean, Mercer, Union and Middlesex, with a view of organizing the forces, and promoting volunteering. He was unanimously confirmed to this position by the Senate, and in 1862 his county presented his name for Governor, and he was elected by 14,600 majority over Marcus L. Ward.

The record of Joel Parker during the trying scenes of his administration, when war with its horrors was upon the land, while it would be absurd to say that it was pleasing to every one, was nevertheless characterized as one of true devotion to the interests of the State, and of an economical administration of the public finances. The Governor labored early and late in his endeavors to see that New Jersey did her duty towards the United States Government, then at war, and under his administration the soldiers of New Jersey were promptly furnished when their aid was needed. In February, 1864, a demand was made on the State for 12,000 men, alleged to have been a deficiency not furnished by the previous Governor. Unable to procure redress from the War Department, Governor Parker sought President Lincoln and explaining to him the unjustness of this levy, was able to have the quota stricken off. As the State was then paying $500 bounty per man, a sum of six millions of dollars was thus saved to New Jersey.

At the close of his Gubernatorial term, Governor Parker returned to the practice of his profession at Freehold, and in 1868, at the National Democratic Convention in New York, received the full vote of New Jersey on every ballot, for the nomination for President. When the campaign of 1871 was awaiting its nominees, ere commencing, the name of ex Governer Parker was prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for the Gubernatorial chair. Up to the time of the assembling of the nominating convention it had been positively asserted that Gov. Parker would not, under any circumstances, accept the nomination. There were, however, far seeing men of his party, who saw in the ex-Governor the only hope of the Democracy in an attempt to carry the Executive office, and when the letter of Governor Parker to a friend was read, in which he was seen to studiously avoid a nomination, but nevertheless to be willing to accept it if unanimously offered, these leaders of the party at once brought forward his name, and, although other prominent candidates were not only in the field, but had had their names cast in the convention, and were at the moment of the nominating of the Governor awaiting the return of the tellers of the ballots, they were set aside, and county after county followed each other in withdrawing their candidates and giving in their warmest adhesion to ex-Governor Joel Parker. During the campaign he worked most energetically, speaking in all the principal cities in the State and at many other points, and his election followed in due course, he obtaining 82,362 votes against 76,393 for Cornelius Walsh, giving a majority of 5,979. In person Governor Parker is commanding. He is over six feet in height and weighs

some two hundred and forty pounds, and yet is not corpulent, further than is becoming to his stalwart form. He has an open, ingenuous countenance, black eyes, hair and beard steel mixed, and a well balanced head.

The following is his letter, as read in the nominating convention, and about which there has been so much comment as to render its insertion here desirable :

MR. PARKER'S LETTER OF DECLINATION.

FREEHOLD, Sept. 11, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—If, at the Convention on Wednesday next, my name may be mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, I wish you at once to withdraw it from the list of candidates.

In requesting you to do this I am influenced by several considerations. Chief among these is the fact that if elected I could not well afford to hold the position. While I am willing to make any reasonable sacrifice to gratify my friends, I have a duty to perform to my family which should control.

The gentlemen who are mentioned in connection with the nomination were all my warm friends and efficient supporters in the election nine years ago; and even if I desired a nomination it would not be right for me to use the influence they aided me to obtain in a contest with them as a candidate.

You ask me what course I should pursue should all the candidates decline and the Convention nominate me unanimously.

Such an event is so improbable that it ought not to be anticipated. A nomination made with unanimity, through the voluntary acquiescence of all the candidates and against my own desire, repeatedly expressed, would be a result too marked to leave me any option in the matter. But I am quite sure this will not occur, and under other circumstances I could not consent.

Such being my conclusion, I hope all the other delegates will act as if I had never been named in connection with the nomination. I am confident that from the many good men who are candidates a choice can and will be made of a leader who will conduct us successfully through the contest. I only ask to remain in the ranks of the people, a private citizen.

The urgent appeals to me to reconsider my determination not to be a candidate for the nomination have much embarrassed me. To have one's public life approved by his fellow citizens is indeed gratifying. I shall always remember with emotions of gratitude the Democracy of this State, who on a former occasion honored me by a nomination, and also the people of New Jersey, who ratified the choice and who so nobly sustained me during that trying period of my public service.

Grateful for the good opinion of my friends, with the warmest wish that the Convention will be harmonious and the candidate nominated on Wednesday next be elected, I am, yours,

JOEL PARKER.

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE FOR 1871.

COUNTIES.	Governor.		Majority.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	1,003	1,343	..	340
Bergen	2,878	2,648	230	..
Burlington	4,887	5,648	..	761
Camden	3,737	4,330	..	593
Cape May	538	728	..	190
Cumberland	2,434	3,411	..	977
Essex	11,360	10,847	513	..
Gloucester	1,960	2,501	..	541
Hudson	10,237	7,281	2,956	..
Hunterdon	4,663	3,023	1,640	..
Mercer	4,594	4,621	..	27
Middlesex	4,367	4,175	192	..
Monmouth	5,224	4,021	1,203	..
Morris	3,733	3,771	..	38
Ocean	1,112	1,536	..	424
Passaic	3,332	4,141	..	819
Salem	2,348	2,361	..	13
Somerset	2,457	2,264	193	..
Sussex	3.148	1,849	1,299	..
Union	4,304	3,767	537	..
Warren	4,056	2,117	1,939	..
	82,362	76,383		

Majority for Parker 5,979

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, of Newark, Republican, was born at Millstone, Somerset County, New Jersey, August 4, 1817, and is the nephew and adopted son of the late Theodore Frelinghuysen; graduated at Rutger's College in 1836; studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1839; was appointed attorney general of the State of New Jersey in 1861, and reappointed in 1866; was temporarily appointed United States Senator in 1866 in place of William Wright, deceased, and was elected in 1867 to fill the unexpired term, which terminated in 1869; was elected to the United States Senate to succeed A. G. Cattell, and took his seat March 4, 1871. His term of service will expire March 3, 1877.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, of Trenton, Democrat, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, Aug. 2, 1826; was graduated at Princeton College in 1843; was licensed to practice law in 1846; was called to the bar in 1849; appointed a commissioner to revise the laws of New Jersey; was subsequently reporter to the Court of Chancery, and published three volumes of equity reports, which bear his name; was appointed in 1858 minister resident at Rome and was recalled at his own request in 1861; elected a Sen,

ator in 1865 for the term ending in 1871; after holding the position for more than a year his election was declared by the Senate to have been informal, and he was unseated, and returned to New Jersey and the practice of his profession; was again elected Senator in the place of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1869. His term of service will expire March 3, 1875.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties.

JOHN W. HAZELTON, of Mullica Hill, Republican, was born at Mullica Hill, New Jersey; attended the public schools there, and the high school at Burlington; has been a practical farmer; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1868; was an elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in the fall of that year; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress, receiving 14,502 votes against 12,469 votes for B. F. Lee, Democrat.

Second District.—Burlington, Mercer, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties.

SAMUEL C. FORKER, of Bordentown, Democrat, was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, March 16, 1821; received a common school education; is director and cashier of the Bordentown Banking Company; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress, receiving 15,899 votes against 15,452 votes for W. A Newell, Republican.

Third District.—Hunterdon, Middlesex, Somerset, Union, and Warren Counties.

JOHN T. BIRD, of Flemington, Democrat, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, August 16, 1829; received an academic education; read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855; practiced his profession in his native county; was nominated as prosecutor of the pleas in 1863, and held the office for the full term, five years; was elected to the Forty-first Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, receiving 18,007 votes against 13,323 votes for R. Rusling, Republican.

Fourth District.—Bergen, Morris, Passaic, Sussex, and all Essex, except the city of Newark.

JOHN HILL, of Boonton, Republican, was born at Catskill, New York, June 10, 1821; received a private school education; engaged in mercantile pursuits; went to Boonton, New Jersey, where he held several local offices; was a member of the State Assembly of New Jersey in 1861, 1862, and 1866, serving the last year as speaker; was active in raising troops for the Union army during the war for the suppression of the rebellion; was elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, and was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, receiving 18,057 votes against 15,364 votes for P. Rafferty, Democrat.

Fifth District.—City of Newark and County of Hudson.

GEORGE A. HALSEY, of Newark, Republican, was born at Springfield, New Jersey, December 7, 1827; was educated at Springfield Academy; established himself in Newark as a manufacturer in 1844; was a member of the State Assembly of New Jersey in 1861 and 1862; was United States assessor of internal revenue from 1862 until 1866; was elected to the Fortieth Congress; and was elected to the Forty-second Congress, receiving 18,092 votes against 14,694 votes for O. Cleveland, Democrat, and 630 votes for Fitzpatrick, Independent Democrat.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1871.

THE legislative session of 1871 was begun on the second Tuesday in January, (the 10th,) and closed on April 6th. The Senate was composed of twelve Republicans and nine Democrats, and the House of thirty-four Republicans and twenty-six Democrats, making a Republican majority on joint caucus of eleven. Senator Edward Bettle, of Camden, was chosen President of the Senate, and Mr. A. P. Condit, of Essex, Speaker of the House, Messrs. House, of Cumberland, and Barton, of Mercer, also being nominated in caucus for the Speakership. Messrs. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Cornelius Walsh, Cortlandt Parker, and Dudley S. Gregory were nominated in joint caucus on the evening of January 18th for Senator to the Congress of the United States, and on the ninth ballot Mr. Frelinghuysen was elected. The session was one of the greatest importance to both the public and private interests of the State.

Of the passed bills the following may be considered as among the most important: The Registry Law, enforcing registration of voters in all cities of 20,000 inhabitants and over, introduced by Senator J. W. Taylor; the bill transferring the Riparian Rights monies to the School Fund, so that the public schools may be made free; for the formation of libraries in the public schools, both introduced by Mr. Niles; making free the Public Schools of the State, introduced by Mr. Runyon; for the prevention of bribery; the Jersey City Charter, placing the control of that city in the hands of a Republican commission; appropriating $150,000 for the commencement of work on a Lunatic Asylum to be constructed in the northern part of the State; appropriating $50,000 for the erection of new legislative chambers and other offices at the State House; the authorization of a State Industrial School for girls; the creation of the office of Vice Chancellor, the appointment in the hands of the Chancellor; the appointment of a commission to revise and consolidate the Public statutes of the State; securing to wives and mothers the same control over their children as is enjoyed by the husband and father; allowing to criminals the right to testify in their own behalf; the redistricting of the State; the repeal of the Newark Police Commission; to legalize the lease of the railroads of United Companies to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; and very many other enactments.

STATE SENATORS.

ATLANTIC.

WILLIAM MOORE, Rep.; Mays Landing. Pop., 14,163.

Senator Moore was born at Norristown, Penn., December 25, 1810, and became a citizen of New Jersey in 1845, doing an iron business in Weymouth, and moved to May's Landing in 1865. He was a chosen freeholder of Atlantic County for fifteen years, judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1851 to 1861, and was elected to the Fortieth Congress in 1865 from the First Congressional District by 3,360 majority, the largest ever obtained in that district. Mr. Moore is now a director of the Millville Bank, and of the Millville Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and is largely engaged in iron manufacturing, ship building, and commercial pursuits.

1868. Adams, Rep., 1,375; majority, 555; vote polled, 2,195.
1871. Moore, Rep., 1,326; majority, 341; vote polled, 2,311.

BERGEN.

CORNELIUS LYDECKER, Dem.; Englewood. Pop., 31,033.

Senator Lydecker was born at Englewood, in his district, and is in the forty-fifth year of his age. He is county collector of his county, and has besides no regular occupation.

1868. Brinkerhoff, Dem., 2,767; majority, 701; vote polled, 4,883.
1871. Lydecker, Dem., 2,763; majority, 38; vote polled, 5,488.

BURLINGTON.

HENRY J. IRICK, Rep.; Vincentown. Pop., 53,774.

Senator Irick was born at Vincentown, where he now resides, and is thirty-eight years of age. He is a surveyor by profession, having also a large farm, which he cultivates. He was a member of the House of Assembly during the years of 1863-4-5, and unsuccessfully ran against Gaskill for Senator in 1867. Senator Irick is secretary-treasurer of the Vincentown Branch Railroad, and holds a similar office to the Vincentown Marl Company.

1867. Gaskill, Dem., 5,048; majority, 543; vote polled, 9,653.
1870. Irick, Rep., 5,607; majority 155; vote polled, 11,059.

CAMDEN.

EDWARD BETTLE, Rep.; Camden. Pop., 46,206.

Senator Bettle was born in the city of Philadelphia, and is in the forty-third year of his age. He is of an old wealthy Quaker family, his ancestors coming over with William Penn, and their descendants for many generations being merchants in Philadelphia. The grandfather and uncle of the Senator are prominent ministers in the Society of Friends. Senator Bettle studied medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but not with a view of practicing it as a profession, and has never done so. He then traveled largely in Europe and on the continent, making a journey also up the Nile, and penetrating far into the interior of Egypt. In 1860 Mr. Bettle was a delegate to the convention that

nominated Lincoln, and was acting secretary of the Chicago Convention of 1860, preparing, with two other delegates, the printed report of the proceedings. He is at present, and has been for six years, a director of the National State Bank of Camden, and has also been its president. Senator Bettle is closely connected with some of the most prominent charities of his neighborhood, being manager of the celebrated Soup House of Philadelphia, and also manager of the Frankfort Insane Asylum. He resides three miles from Camden, at his beautiful residence, and has also a summer cottage at Atlantic City. In 1866 Mr. Bettle was first elected Senator of Camden County, and was again returned by a large majority in 1869 in the face of a very stubborn and rancorous opposition. During the past year his name was largely mentioned as a candidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, but was withdrawn by the Senator himself some time before the nominating convention was held. Senator Bettle was the president of the Senate of 1871, serving in a manner most acceptable. He has been frequently urged to accept the nomination for Congress in the First District, but has uniformly declined.

1866. Bettle, Rep., 3,345; majority, 577; vote polled, 6,118.
1869. Bettle, Rep., 3,631; majority, 429; *vote polled, 6,958.

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CAPE MAY.

Thomas Beesley, Rep.; Cape May Court House. Pop., 8,529.

Senator Beesley was born at Beesley's Point, and is in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He is engaged in farming and in the manufacture of fertilizers, making the famous Cancerine from king crabs. Mr. Beesley served a term in the House of Assembly of five years, having been first elected thereto in 1864, and after being out of the House one year, in 1867, was again elected in 1868 and 1869. The family of Mr. Beesley is one of the oldest in the State, the grandfather of the present Senator, a captain of General Washington's army, having been killed at the battle of Monmouth in 1778.

1867. Rice, Dem., 679; majority, 76; vote polled, 1,282.
1870. Beesley, Rep., 939; majority, 399; vote polled, 1,479.

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CUMBERLAND.

Caleb Hy. Sheppard, Rep.; Shiloh. Pop., 34,688.

Senator Sheppard was born at Greenwich, in his district, and is thirty-eight years of age. He is a farmer by occupation, and has been township collector; was elected to the House of Assembly in 1868 by 212 majority, but in 1869 was defeated by Grosscup, Democrat, by 150 majority.

1868. Nixon, Rep., 3,737; majority 1,360; vote polled, 6,114.
1871. Sheppard, Rep., 3,268: majority, 789; vote polled, 5,747.

*Scovel, Independent Rep., also running, and receiving 115 votes.

ESSEX.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Rep.; Newark. Pop., 143,907.

Senator Taylor was born at Buckland, Mass., and was educated in that State. He was engaged in teaching first in his native State, and then at Morristown, N. J., and after studying law with the present Vice Chancellor Dodd, was admitted to the bar in June, 1857. Mr. Taylor was elected a member of the Board of Education of the city of Newark from the Second Ward in October, 1869, was re-elected in 1871, and is chairman of the Committee on High School. He has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Newark, and has been counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders for several years. In 1869 he was, without his seeking, nominated for Senator of the county, and was elected. Mr. Taylor is in the forty-second year of his age, and takes very high rank at the bar.

1866. Hays, Rep., 10,622; majority, 2,306; vote polled, 18,237.
1869. Taylor, Rep., 10,530; majority, 258; vote polled, 20,812.

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GLOUCESTER.

SAMUEL HOPKINS, Rep.; Woodbury. Pop., 21,527.

Senator Hopkins was born near Woodbury, where he now resides, is forty-two years of age, and is a farmer, owning a fine property. He has been one of the chosen freeholders of his county, and ran largely ahead of his ticket for the Senate. The ancestors of Mr. Hopkins were the first settlers of Haddonfield, and brought with them in the ship from England the bricks and other building materials to be used in erecting their houses. His grandfather was an officer during the revolution, and his grandmother was captured by the Hessians at Red Bank while attempting to escape.

1866. Warrick, Rep., 2,036; majority, 697; vote polled, 3,375.
1869. Hopkins, Rep., 1,990; majority, 592; vote polled, 3,388.

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HUDSON.

JOHN R. MCPHERSON, Dem.; Jersey City. Pop., 129,288.

Senator McPherson was born in Livingston County, N. Y., but has been for many years identified with the commercial interests of New Jersey, being a very extensive stock dealer, and dealing largely in real estate. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Hudson City for six years, from 1862 to 1868, and president of that body during the last three years of that time; was instrumental in forming and was president of the Peoples' Gas Company of Hudson City, and is now a director in the Savings Bank of the same city. He is thirty-eight years of age.

1868. Taylor, Dem., 10,876; maj., 3,442; vote polled, 18,310.
1871. McPherson, Dem., 7,702; maj., 2,033; vote polled, 17,437.

HUNTERDON.

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DAVID H. BANGHART, Dem.; Clarksville. Pop., 36,961.

Senator Banghart was born in the vicinity of where he now resides, his grandfather having come to this county from Germany, and settled at Clarksville about one hundred years ago. The Senator is in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and is a farmer and

miller. He was elected to the Legislature in 1862 and 1863, was chosen freeholder in 1865 and 1866, and has filled the local offices of his township.

1867. Bowne, Dem., 3,979; majority, 1,907; vote polled, 6,051.
1870. Banghart, Dem., 3,954; majority, 1651; vote polled, 6,257.

MERCER.

Charles Hewitt, Rep.; Trenton. Pop.,46,470.

Senator Hewitt was born in New York city, and is now forty-seven years of age. He is largely interested in iron manufacture, and is president of the Trenton Iron Company and of the National Pottery Company. He has been member of the Trenton Common Council, president of the Trenton Board of Trade, president of the Trenton Water Power Company, and vice president of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company.

1868. Woolverton, Dem., 4,503; majority, 194; vote polled, 8,812
1871. Hewitt, Rep., 4,863; majority, 529; vote polled, 9,107.

MIDDLESEX.

Levi D. Jarrard, Rep.; New Brunswick. Pop., 45,057.

Senator Jarrard is a native of Warren County, and is engaged in business in New Brunswick as a grocer and ship chandler. He has held many important public and private positions of trust, and has been alderman of New Brunswick. He has served several terms in the House of Assembly, and was elected to the Senate in 1870.

1867. Robbins, Dem., 3,888; majority, 996; vote polled, 6,780.
1870. Jarrard, Rep., 4,620; majority, 515; vote polled, 8,725.

MONMOUTH.

William H. Conover, Jr., Dem.; Freehold. Pop., 46,316.

Senator Conover was born at Marlborough, in his county, and is thirty-two years of age. He is a lawyer by profession, and has also been connected with the financial interests of Freehold. He was a member of the Assembly in 1869, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

1869 Little, Dem., 2,029; majority, 1,370; vote polled, 2,688.
*1871. Conover, Dem., 4,761; majority, 410; vote polled, 9,112.

MORRIS.

Augustus W. Cutler, Dem.; Morristown. Pop., 43,161.

Senator Cutler was born in Morristown, and is now forty-three years of age. He has always occupied a prominent position in his native town and county, and is a lawyer of high standing; was a prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris County; is one of the largest land owners in the State, and an active and ardent worker in the temperance cause, and in the rights of the State to lands under water.

1868. Cobb, Rep., 4,333; majority, 425; vote polled, 8,241.
†1870. Beach, Rep., 4,844; majority, 1,093; vote polled, 8,595.
1871. Cutler, Dem., 4,014; majority, 530; vote polled, 7,498.

*Special election caused by resignation of Senator Little.

†Special Election caused by death of Senator Cobb.

OCEAN.

JOHN G. W. HAVENS, Rep.; Burrsville. Pop., 12,658.

Senator Havens was born at Metedeconk, in his present neighborhood, and is thirty-three years of age. He is a merchant, doing an extensive business, and was appointed United States Inspector of Customs in 1861 for the district of Perth Amboy, resigning that position when elected Senator, November, 1871. He has been a member of the Ocean County Board of Chosen Freeholders from March, 1866, to the present time, and was Director of that body from 1865 to 1870, at the latter of which dates the Democrats obtained a majority in the Board.

1868. Torrey, Rep., 1,610; majority, 336; vote polled, 2,834.
1871. Haven, Rep., 1,536; majority, 424; vote polled, 2,648.

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PASSAIC.

HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Rep.; Paterson. Pop., 46,468.

Senator Williams was born in the city of Paris, France, and is now forty-eight years old. He is by profession a lawyer, and was appointed district attorney for Passaic County in 1867, resigning that office in 1871 to take his seat in the Senate. He has also been mayor of the city of Paterson for five years.

1867. Hopper, Dem., 3,197; majority, 430; vote polled, 5,964.
1870. Williams, Rep., 4,525; majority, 894; vote polled, 8,156.

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SALEM.

JOHN C. BELDEN, Rep.; Salem. Pop., 23,951.

Senator Belden resides at Salem, where he has been in business, but is now engaged in the stove and iron hollowware trade in Philadelphia. He is about forty-three years of age.

1866. Plummer, Rep., 2,333: majority, 107; vote polled, 4,559.
1869. Belden, Rep., 2,167; majority, 171; vote polled, 4,163.

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SOMERSET.

CALVIN CORLE, Dem.; Neshanic. Pop., 23,514.

Senator Corle was born in Hillsborough Township, Somerset County, and is forty-two years of age. He is a farmer by occupation, and is largely interested in agricultural pursuits.

1866. Anderson, Dem., 2,249; majority, 351; vote polled, 4,147.
1869. Corle, Dem., 2,240; majority, 238; vote polled, 4,242.

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SUSSEX.

RICHARD E. EDSALL, Dem.; Hamburg. Pop., 23,158.

Senator Edsall was born in Sussex County, and is fifty-eight years of age. He is a very extensive merchant, and is connected closely with the industries of his county; elected Sheriff of Sussex County in 1855, holding office three years, and in 1865 was elected to the House of Assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Samuel Fowler, and received renomination the next election, but declined; first elected State Senator in 1867, and re-elected in 1870.

1867. Edsall, Dem., 2,847; majority, 1,772; vote polled, 3,922.
1870. Edsall, Dem., 2,926; majority, 770; vote polled, 5,082.

UNION.

JAMES T. WILEY, Dem.; Elizabeth. Pop., 41,891.

Senator Wiley is a native of Columbia County, New York, and was for many years in mercantile life in various places, and for the last ten years in New York city. He is at present a real estate and financial broker in Elizabeth; has been for ten successive years a member of the Elizabeth City Council, and for three years president of that body.

1866. Clark, Rep., 2,920; majority, 243; vote polled, 5,597.
1869. Wiley, Dem., 3,297; majority, 111; vote polled, 6,483.

WARREN.

EDWARD H. BIRD, Dem.; Phillipsburg. Pop., 34,419.

Senator Bird was born in Hunterdon County, where his ancestors were among the earliest settlers, and is now in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He is by occupation a farmer, residing near Springtown, in Greenwich Township, about three miles distant from Phillipsburg. He has been a chosen freeholder of his county, serving several years, and has filled many local offices.

1866. Wildrick, Dem., 3,034; majority, 967; vote polled, 5,101.
1869. Bird, Dem., 2,782; majority, 255; vote polled, 5,309.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

ATLANTIC.

SAMUEL H. CAVILEER, Rep.; Port Republic. District embraces the entire county. Pop., 14,093.

Mr. Cavileer was born at Port Republic, and is in the thirty-fourth year of his age. In early life he was a mariner, and was present with the fleet off Charleston (in a coasting vessel) when Sumpter surrendered. On reaching home he at once enlisted in the 4th New Jersey, and was in all the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac. He was taken prisoner in June, 1862, and lay for a long time in Libby, Belle Isle, and other prisons, suffering fearfully from want of food. On his release he at once re-enlisted, and was commissioned lieutenant. He was wounded in the battle of Winchester, which now renders his left arm partly useless, but continued on duty till mustered out of service at the close of the war. In 1867 he was elected Sheriff of Atlantic County, and served three years with credit. He is now engaged in farming.

1869. Overheiser, Rep., 814; majority, 241; vote polled, 1,387.
1870. Overheiser, Rep., 1,228; majority, 14; vote polled, 2,442.
1871. Cavileer, Rep., 1,304; majority, 273; vote polled, 2,335.

BERGEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JACOB G. VAN RIPER, Dem.; Carlstadt. First Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Union, Lodi, Saddle River, New Barbadoes, Midland, and Ridgefield. Pop., 15,300.

Mr. Van Riper was born in Union Township, where he now resides. He is by profession a civil engineer, has been Deputy Sheriff in his county, and has filled many of the public offices of his county.

1869. Winton, Dem., 897; majority, 473; vote polled, 1,370.
1870. Van Riper, Dem., 1,662; majority, 217; vote polled, 3,107.
1871. Van Riper, Dem., 1,213; majority, 24; vote polled, 2,402.

SECOND DISTRICT.

GEORGE J. HOPPER, Dem.; Ridgewood. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Englewood, Palisades, Harrington, Washington, Hohokus, and Franklin. Pop., 14,500.

Mr. Hopper was born in the neighborhood of where he now resides, his ancestors having settled in that locality before the Revolution. He is forty-six years of age, and is a farmer by occupation. Mr. Hopper has been collector of his township, and has filled many local positions of trust.

1869. Hopper, H. A., Dem., 570.
1870. Hopper, H. A., Dem., 8,167; maj., 11; vote polled, 2,220.
1871. Hopper, Dem., 1,563; majority, 28; vote polled, 3,098.

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BURLINGTON.

FIRST DISTRICT.

ROBERT AARONSON, Dem.; Columbus. First Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, New Hanover, Mansfield, and Springfield. Pop., 15,966.

Mr. Aaronson was born in the neighborhood of where he now resides, and is in the forty-fifth year of his age. He has been an extensive farmer, but has now retired from that occupation; has been a freeholder of his county, Mansfield Township collector, and is treasurer of the Columbus School Association.

1869, Maxwell, Dem., 1,281; majority, 176; vote polled, 2,386.
1870. Maxwell, Dem., 1,583; majority, 318; vote polled, 2,843.
1871. Aaronson, Dem., 1,538; majority, 8; vote polled, 3,068.

SECOND DISTRICT.

EZRA B. MARTER, Rep.; Burlington. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising Beverly, Burlington, Cinnaminson, and Chester Townships. Pop., 15,000.

Mr. Marter was born in Burlington Township, and is forty-three years of age. He is largely engaged in farming, and has been a chosen freeholder of his county for five years.

1869. Perkins, Dem., 1,368; majority, 430; vote polled, 2,306.
1870. Perkins, Dem., 1,534; majority, 170; vote polled, 2,898.
1871. Marter, Rep., 1,390; majority, 137; vote polled, 2,643.

THIRD DISTRICT.

GEORGE B. BORTON, Rep.; Rancocas. Third Leg. Dis.: comprising Willingboro, Pemberton, North Hampton, West Hampton, Lumberton, and Evesham Townships. Pop, 13,949.

Mr. Borton was born in Evesham Township, in the district which he now represents, and is forty-one years of age. He has been for many years a merchant, but is not now engaged in any particular active business. Mr. Borton was postmaster of Rancocas for a term of years, and has filled many local offices in his county and township. He has been executor and administrator

to several large estates, and has held a number of guardianships.

1869. Alcott, Rep., 1,299. No opposition.
1870. Alcott, Rep., 1,351; majority, 490; vote polled, 2,212.
1871. Borton, Rep., 1,592; majority, 439; vote polled, 2,745.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

EDWARD T. THOMPSON, Rep.; Atsion. Fourth Leg. Dis.: comprising Medford, Southampton, Shamong, Woodland, Washington, Randolph, Bass River, and Egg Harbor Townships. Pop., 9,746.

Mr. Thompson was born at Pleasant Mills, Atlantic County, and is in the forty-third year of his age. He is an extensive miller and farmer, and is also engaged in business as a merchant, residing at Indian Mills, in Shamong Township. He is now serving his second Legislative term.

1869. French, Rep., 1,568; majority, 255; vote polled, 2,881.
1870. Thompson, Rep., 1,563; maj., 22; vote polled, 3,104.
1871. Thompson, Rep., 1,105; maj., 135; vote polled, 2,075.

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CAMDEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

FREDERICK BOURQUIN, Dem.; Camden. First Leg. Dis.: comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Wards of the city of Camden. Pop., 15,000.

Mr. Bourquin is a native of Switzerland, and is sixty-two years of age. He is a lithographer, being engaged in that occupation in Philadelphia, and is now a member of the Camden City Council.

1869. Bonsall, Rep., 1,740. majority, 350; vote polled, 3,130.
1870. Wilson, Rep., 1,898; majority, 53. vote polled, 3,743.
1871. Bourquin, Dem.. 1,426; majority, 192; vote polled, 2,660.

SECOND DISTRICT.

GEORGE BLACK CARSE, Rep.; Camden. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Wards of the city of Camden and townships of Stockton and Delaware. Pop., 16,000.

George B. Carse was born in Mount Holly, Burlington County, in 1839, removing to Camden in 1858. In April, 1861, upon the fall of Sumpter, he entered the army as a private, and fought his way up to a captaincy. At Chancellorsville he reformed a shattered and retreating line, and in leading a gallant charge was badly wounded and left upon the field. Whilst convalescing he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was reported in special orders to President Lincoln for bravery by General Hooker. At the close of the Rebellion, after participating in every important battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, Major Carse was admitted into the Regular Army and detailed for duty, first at posts in Virginia, and then as Adjutant General of the State of Florida. For his conduct in the latter capacity his father received by letter the special thanks of Governor Reed, of Florida, and a testimonial signed by a large part of the members of the Legislature of that State was presented to him. Major Carse is now in the thirty-fourth year of his age, and is studying law in Camden.

1869. Shinn, Rep., 1,011; majority, 34; vote polled, 1,988.
1870. Nicholson, Rep., 1,337; majority, 486; vote polled, 2,188.
1871. Carse, Rep., 1,580; majority, 357; vote polled, 2,942.
(Scovel, Ind. Rep., received 139 votes.)

THIRD DISTRICT.

STEVENSON LESLIE, Rep.; Blackwoodtown. Third Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Haddon, Union, Centre, Gloucester, Winslow, and Waterford. Pop., 14,475.

Mr. Leslie was born at Westfield, Gloucester County, and is in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He is now by occupation a farmer, but has been for two years a deputy in the State Prison, and has an honorable war record. Entered the 4th New Jersey Volunteers for three months service, at the commencement of the war, and on the expiration of that term re-enlisted in the 6th New Jersey; was made a sergeant at the battle of Fair Oaks for bravery, and received at different times seven wounds, from the effect of which he still suffers. During the fight at Chancellorsville was taken prisoner, but afterwards rescued by the charge of the Irish Brigade. At the Seven Days Fight, Mr. Leslie particularly distinguished himself, and was offered, but did not accept, a lieutenancy in the Regular Army. He is now serving a second term in the House.

1869. Whartman, Dem., 878; majority, 33; vote polled, 1,723.
1870. Leslie, Rep., 1,056; majority, 81; vote polled, 2,031.
1871. Leslie, Rep., 1,286; majority, 139; vote polled, 2,433.

CAPE MAY.

RICHARD S. LEAMING, Rep.; Dennisville. District embraces the entire county. Pop., 8,529.

Mr. Leaming was born at Dennisville, where he now resides, and is in the forty-fourth year of his age. He is engaged in farming and in building vessels for the coasting trade; has been a chosen freeholder of his county for the past six years, and holds other public and private positions of importance and trust. He was first elected to the lower House in 1870, making this his second term.

1869. Beesley, Rep., 763; majority, 193; vote polled, 1,333.
1870. Leaming, Rep., 944; majority, 396; vote polled, 1,492.
1871. Leaming, Rep., ——; majority, 406.

CUMBERLAND.

FIRST DISTRICT.

GEORGE S. WHITICAR, Rep.; Fairton. First Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Fairfield, Downe, Hopewell, Stoe Creek, and Greenwich, and the city of Bridgeton. Pop., 17,467.

Mr. Whiticar was born where he now resides, and is forty-nine years of age. He is a farmer by occupation.

1869. Grosscup, Dem., 1,381; majority, 150; vote polled, 2,612.
1870. Grosscup, Dem., 1,618; majority, 46; vote polled, 3,290.
1871. Whiticar, Rep., 1,861; majority, 476; vote polled, 3,248,

SECOND DISTRICT.

J. HOWARD WILLETS, Rep.; Port Elizabeth. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising the townships of Maurice River, Landis, and Deerfield, and the city of Millville. Pop., 17,198.

Mr. Willets was born in Cape May County, and is thirty-six years of age. He is colonel of the 12th New Jersey volunteers, and a physician, with a large practise.

1869. House, Rep., 1,108; majority, 409; vote polled, 1,807.
1870. House, Rep., 1,495; majority, 396; vote polled, 2,594.
1871. Willets, Rep., 1,534; majority, 511; vote polled, 2,557.
By the redistricting of the Legislature of 1871 the township of Downe was transposed from the 2d to the 1st District, and the township of Deerfield given in exchange.

ESSEX.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Samuel Wilde, Rep.; Montclair. First Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Bloomfield, Montclair, Caldwell, Livingstone, and Milburn. Pop., 12,992.

Mr. Wilde was born at Dorchester, Mass., and is in the forty-first year of his age. He is a merchant, and has been an active member of the Common Council of Montclair. He was unsuccessful in 1852 in an election to the Legislature,

1869. Sanxay, Rep., 1,145; majority, 341; vote polled, 1,949.
1870. Sanxay, Rep., 1,379; majority, 480; vote polled, 2,278.
1871, Wilde, Rep., 1,205; majority, 735; *vote polled, 1,763.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Moses H. Williams, Rep.; Orange. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising town of Orange and townships of East and West Orange. Pop., 15,769.

Mr. Williams was born in Orange, and is forty-six years old. He has been interested in different branches of mercantile life, and is now engaged in purchasing and improving real estate in his neighborhood. His family have been residents of Orange for four generations. Mr. Williams has been a justice of the peace for the past thirteen years, Assistant Internal Revenue Inspector since 1862, and town committeeman and collector of taxes for East Orange.

1869. Williams, (C. G.,) Dem., 1,169; maj., 258; vote polled, 2,080.
1870. Condit, Rep., 1,359; majority, 112; vote polled, 2,606.
1871. Williams, Rep., 1,413; majority, 266; vote polled, 2,644; Dodd, Ind. Rep., receiving 84 votes.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Joseph G. Hill, Dem.; Newark. Third Leg. Dis.: comprising 8th Ward of the city of Newark and Belleville township. Pop., 10,484.

Mr. Hill was born at Woodsville, Hunterdon County, N. J., and is thirty-eight years of age. He has resided for many years in the neighborhood of Newark, and is a manufacturer. He was elected a police commissioner of the city of Newark to fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. A. A. Smalley, and went out of office with the repeal of the commission by the Legislature of 1871.

1869. Kitchell, Rep., 950; majority, 211; vote polled, 1,689.
1870. Kitchell, Rep., 1,034; majority, 145; vote polled, 1,923.
1871. Hill, Dem., 913; majority, 2; vote polled, 1,824.

*Independent Democrat also received 88 votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

EDMUND LEWIS JOY, Rep.; Newark. Fourth Leg. Dis.: comprising 1st and 4th Wards of the city of Newark. Pop., 15,489.

Mr. Joy was born at Albany, N. Y., and is thirty-six years of age. He graduated at Rochester University, and was admitted to the bar in the State of New York in 1857; entered the army during the late war as captain of the 36th Iowa Infantry, and after two years service in the field, in which he distinguished himself, was confirmed Judge Advocate of the 7th Army Corps. Subsequently he was assigned to duty as Judge Advocate of the military Department of the Arkansas, comprising that State and the Indian Territory, and served with distinction. At the close of the war, in consequence of impaired health, he entered into active business life, becoming a member of the old established provision house of Charles Joy & Son, of Newark. Colonel Joy is a director in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Newark, and also closely connected with large business interests of Newark. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1870, and was an able legislator, speaking with great ease and fluency.

1869. Sayre, Rep., 1,321; majority, 256; vote polled, 2,386.
1870. Joy, Rep., 1,591; majority, 688; vote polled, 2,494.
1871. Joy, Rep., 1,290; majority, 261; vote polled, 2,319.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

THEODORE HORN, Rep.; Newark. Fifth Leg. Dis.: comprising 2d and 6th Wards of the city of Newark. Pop., 17,600.

Mr. Horn was born in Germany, and is at present a surveyor for the Germania Insurance Company, in Newark. In 1866 and 1867 he was an alderman of Newark, and was first elected to the Legislature in 1870. He is thirty-six years of age.

1869. Gurney, Rep., 1,431; majority, 215; vote polled, 2,647.
1870. Horn, Rep., 1,886; majority, 808; vote polled, 2,964.
1871. Horn, Rep., 1,432; majority, 185; vote polled, 2,679.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

ROCHUS HEINISCH, JR., Rep.; Newark. Sixth Leg. Dis.: comprising 13th Ward of Newark and Clinton and South Orange Townships. Pop., 19,031.

Mr. Heinisch was born at Newark, and is thirty-five years of age. He is a shear and scissor manufacturer in his native city. Mr. Heinisch served with distinction during the late war, resigning his commission as first lieutenant at its close. He was in the Legislature of 1871.

1869. Hunkle, Rep., 1,190; majority, 15; vote polled, 2,365.
1870. Heinisch, Rep., 1,628; majority, 537; vote polled, 2,719.
1871. Heinisch, Rep., 1,348; majority, 130; vote polled, 2,566.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

THEODORE MACKNET, Rep.; Newark. Seventh Leg. Dis.: comprising 3d, 9th, and 14th Wards of Newark. Pop., 14,082.

Mr. Macknet is a native of the city of Newark, and is forty years of age. He has held many important public and private positions of trust, and is at present an extensive merchant in hardware. Elected fall of 1871 Alderman of 3d Ward of Newark for two years. Mr. Macknet is a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Newark, and is president of the Newark Fire Department Fund.

1869. Wilson, Rep., 1,563; majority, 819; vote polled, 2,416.
1870. Wilson, Rep., 1,911; majority, 1,284; vote polled, 2,538.
1871. Macknet, Rep., 1,738; majority, 920; vote polled, 2,556.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

David Anderson, Dem., Newark. Eighth Leg. Dis.: comprising 5th, 10th, and 12th Wards of city of Newark. Pop., 22,582.

Mr. Anderson was born in Essex County, and is fifty-five years of age. He has been identified in mercantile life in Newark, and was a member of the Newark Common Council in 1863 and 1864, receiver of taxes for the 5th Ward of Newark, member of the State Legislature in 1855 and 1856 from the 8th District, and elected chosen freeholder for the 5th Ward in 1871. Mr. Anderson was appointed a member of the Newark City Police Commission by the Legislature, and elected president of that Board in 1870, retiring with its abolishment.

1869. Hawkins, Dem., 2,018; majority, 800; vote polled, 3,236.
1870. Ripley, Rep., 1,887; majority, 60; vote polled, 3,714.
1871. Anderson, Dem., 1,912; majority, 420; vote polled, 3,404.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Daniel Murphy, Dem.; Newark. Ninth Leg. Dis.: comprising 7th, 11th, and 15th Wards of the city of Newark. Pop., 15:664.

Mr. Murphy is a native of Ireland, and is by occupation a grocer in Newark. He has resided in the district which he now represents for over fifteen years, and has identified himself with the interests of that city. He was a member of the Newark Common Council in 1862–3–4, and is in the forty-sixth year of his age.

1869. Murphy, (M.,) Dem., 1,199; maj., 383; vote polled, 2,015.
1870. Irwin, Dem., 1,291; majority, 84; vote polled, 2,498.
1871. Murphy, Dem., 1,218; majority, 35; vote polled, 2,401.

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GLOUCESTER.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John Randolph Middleton, Rep.; Paulsboro. First Leg. Dis.: comprising Woodbury City and West Deptford, Greenwich, Mantua, Washington, and Monroe Townships. Pop, 15,134.

Mr. Middleton was born at Camden City, and is forty years of age. He is a carpenter and builder by occupation.

1869. Woolery, Rep., 872; majority, 284; vote polled, 1,460.
1870. Woolery, Rep., 852; majority, 139; vote polled, 1,565.
1871. Middleton, Rep., 1,114; majority, 191; vote polled, 2,037.

SECOND DISTRICT.

John S. Rulon, Rep.; Five Points. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Woolwich, Harrison, Clayton, and Franklin, Pop., 12,660.

Mr. Rulon was born in Harrison Township, and is in the forty-sixth year of his age. He has filled many local offices, and has been for four years chosen freeholder of his county. He was in the Legislature of 1871.

1869. Harding, Rep., 1,034; majority, 156; vote polled, 1,912.
1870. Rulon, Rep., 1,197; majority, 70; vote polled, 2,324.
1871. Rulon, Rep., 1,321; majority, 257; vote polled, 2,385.

HUDSON.

FIRST DISTRICT.

GEORGE H. FARRIER, Rep.; Jersey City. First Leg. Dis.: comprising part of Jersey City. Pop., 15,500.

Mr. Farrier is a native of England, and is in the fortieth year of his age. He is a merchant tailor by profession, and is the President of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City.

1871. Farrier, Rep., 1,131; majority, 290; vote polled, 2,179. (An independent candidate receiving 207 votes.)

SECOND DISTRICT.

DENNIS REARDON, Dem.; Jersey City. Second Leg. Dis.: embracing part of Jersey City. Pop., 16,500.

Mr. Reardon was born at Piermont, N. Y., and is twenty-seven years of age. He was an Alderman for Jersey City for 1870 and 1871, and is now in the employ of the Erie Railway Company as milk agent.

1861. Reardon, Dem., 1,097; majority, 57; vote polled, 2,319. (An independent candidate receiving 182 votes.)

THIRD DISTRICT.

GEORGE S. PLYMPTON, Rep.; Jersey City. Third Leg. Dis.: comprising a portion of Jersey City. Pop., 16,000.

Mr. Plympton was born at Portland, Maine, and is in the thirty-third year of his age. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Jersey City of 1870–71. In the present election Mr. Plympton contended against Benjamin Van Riper, Republican Temperance candidate, John J. Costa, Independent Republican, and John Van Vorst, Democrat.

1871. Plympton, Rep., 1,128; majority, 140; vote polled, 2,442. (Van Vorst, 988; Van Riper, 326; Costa, 36.)

FOURTH DISTRICT.

HENRY GAEDE, Dem.; Jersey City. Fourth Leg. Dis.: comprising part of Jersey City. Pop., 16,000.

Mr. Gaede was born in Prussia, and is in the fiftieth year of his age. He was elected assessor of the old 4th Ward of Jersey in 1867, which position he held for three years, and has also been for some years in the real estate business and gained an unexceptionable character for honesty and fair dealing. Mr. Gaede was one of the committee appointed by Mayor Sawyer in 1870, to prepare the new charter consolidating Jersey City, and is a Commissioner of Deeds, and a director of the Dime Savings Bank.

1871. Gaede, Dem., 1,283; majority, 332; vote polled, 2,234.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

JASPER WANDLE, Rep.; Jersey City. Fifth Leg. Dis.: comprising part of Jersey city. Pop., 10,000.

Mr. Wandle is a native of Bergen County, and is sixty years of age. He is an undertaker and livery stable keeper, and is an Alderman of Jersey City.

1871. Wandle, Rep., 789; majority, 37; vote polled, 1541.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

JAMES STEPHENS, Dem; Jersey City. Sixth Leg. Dis.: comprising portion of Jersey City, township of Greenville and the whole city of Bayonne. Pop., 16,500.

Mr. Stevens was born in Scotland and is now forty-three years of age. He is a market gardener by occupation, having extensive gardens in the neighborhood of Communipaw. Mr. Stevens was an Alderman of the city of Bergen for the year 1859, and has besides held positions of trust in the locality where he has settled and where his home is made.

1871. Stevens, Dem., 1,289; majority, 87; vote polled, 2,491.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

JOHN A. O'NEILL, Dem; Hoboken. Seventh Leg. Dis.: comprising the city of Hoboken. Pop., 20,297.

Mr. O'Neill was born in England, but came to this country when but three years old and is now in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He was educated at the Philadelphia Public Schools, and early evincing a taste for engraving followed the trade of an engraver, becoming a most successful artist, his particular strength lying in portraits and historical pieces. Mr. O'Niell has been for three years a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, and is now the Director of that body. He has been a citizen of Hoboken for over twelve years.

1871. O'Neill, Dem., 897; majority, 92; vote polled, 1,821.

(Curran, ind., receiving 109 votes.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ANTHONY H. RYDER, Rep.; New Durham. Eighth Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of North Bergen, Harrison, Kearney, Union, Weehawken, West Hoboken and the town of Union. Pop., 20,300.

Mr. Ryder was born on Long Island and is now in the forty-ninth year of his age. He is engaged in literary life, and is at present at work on some educational books. Has been Principal and Township Superintendent in the department of public instruction, and was also employed by the Revenue Department, resigning his commission, May, 1871. Mr. Ryder is an honorary member of the Philoclean Society of New Brunswick, and corresponding member of Rutgers College Natural History Society, besides filling several positions in other scientific bodies. In Mr. Ryder's district every township went Democratic for Governor, yet his election was effected with a difference of 1,068 over the Gubernatorial vote.

1871. Ryder, Rep., 1,304; majority, 322; vote polled, 2,286.

In the redistricting of Hudson County by the Legislature of 1871, all the old district lines were so changed in the formation of the new districts that any comparison of the votes of previous years is impossible.

HUNTERDON.

FIRST DISTRICT.

PETER VOORHEES, Dem.; White House Station. First Leg. Dis.: comprising the townships of Hunterdon, Readington, Raritan, Amwell, West Amwell. Kingwood, and Delaware, and the borough of Lambertville. Pop., 21,141.

Mr. Voorhees was born in the neighborhood of where he now resides, and is in the forty-first year of his age. He is a dealer in hay by occupation, and also in real estate; was a chosen free

holder of his county in 1865 and 1866, and is now serving his second term in the Legislature.

1871. Voorhees, Dem., 2,307; majority, 741; vote polled, 3,873.

SECOND DISTRICT.

AUGUSTUS E. SANDERSON, Dem.; Lebanon. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Alexandria, Bethlehem, Clinton, Franklin, Tewksbury, Lebanon and Union, and Frenchtown and Clinton boroughs. Pop. of Dis, 18,648.

Mr. Sanderson is a native of Massachusetts, but a resident of Hunterdon County since 1854, having been there admitted to the bar in 1858, and being now in practice as attorney and counsellor at law. He is in his fortieth year, and was a member of the Legislature of 1871.

1871. Sanderson, Dem., 2,341; majority, 889; vote polled, 3,793.

In 1860 the population of Hunterdon was 33,654, and it had three representatives. By the census of 1870 but 36,961 was found, and the redistricting law of 1871 threw the three districts into two. In consequence, no comparisons of the vote of previous years can be made.

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MERCER.

FIRST DISTRICT.

ALFRED W. SMITH, Rep.; Titusville. First Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Ewing, Hopewell, Lawrence and Princeton. Pop. 15,788.

Mr. Smith was born in Hopewell township and is forty-nine years of age. He is by occupation a farmer, and is at the present time the assessor of that township.

1869. Hudnut, Dem., 1,027; maj, 206; vote polled, 1,848.

1870. Bruere, Rep., 1,286. maj., 143; vote polled, 2,429.

1871. Smith, Rep., 1,406; maj., 291; vote polled, 2,521.

SECOND DISTRICT.

RICHARD R. ROGERS, Rep.; Trenton. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 10th Wards of the city of Trenton. Pop., 21,809.

Mr. Rogers was born in West Windsor township, Mercer County, and is 48 years of age. He is a practicing physician, and was an examining surgeon of the army during the war. Mr. Rogers has been School Superintendent of West Windsor, a justice of the peace, and was Surrogate of Mercer County for ten years.

1869. Barton, Rep., 1,722; maj., 72; vote polled, 3,372.

1870. Barton, Rep., 2,350; maj, 506; vote polled, 4,154.

1871. Rogers, Rep., 2,141; maj., 53; vote polled, 4,229.

THIRD DISTRICT.

JOHN H. SILVERS, Rep.; Hightstown. Third Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of East Windsor, West Windsor, and Washington; Hamilton Square, Chambersburg, and the 5th Ward of Trenton. Pop., 11,631.

Mr. Silvers was born in West Windsor Township, and is in his thirty-second year. He was at an early age apprenticed to the

milling business, and has entirely by his own exertions made for himself a fine property and business, being now sole owner of the fine large Hightstown mills. Mr. Silvers has occupied many local positions of trust.

1869. Norris, 1,076; majority, 154; vote polled, 1,998.
1870. Robins, Rep., 1,224; majority, 82; vote polled, 2,366.
1871. Silvers, Rep., 1,225; majority, 23; vote polled, 2,427.

MIDDLESEX.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Isaac L. Fisher, Rep.; New Brunswick. First Leg. Dis.: comprising the city of New Brunswick. Pop., 15,058.

Mr. Fisher was born in the city of New Brunswick, and is but twenty-eight years of age. He is the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of that city, and also a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was elected to the Legislature in 1870, and is now serving his second term.

1869. Jarrard, Rep., 1,496; majority, 506; vote polled, 2,486.
1870. Fisher, Rep., 1,646; majority, 230; vote polled, 3,062,
1871. Fisher, Rep., 1,588; majority, 107; vote polled, 3,069.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Joseph Clark Letson, Dem.; Stelton. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Piscataway, Raritan, Woodbridge, and Perth Amboy. Pop., 12,795.

Mr. Letson was born at New Brunswick, and is in the thirtieth year of his age. At the commencement of the war he entered the 28th New Jersey Volunteers as a private, and was chosen captain. In the fight before Fredericksburg, December 13th, his company lost thirteen men, and had twenty-two wounded, Captain Letson being carried from the field with a ball in the groin. He was five months in hospital, and rejoined his regiment as they were about engaging in the battle of Chancellorsville, where in less than an hour after taking command he received another wound, which crippled him for two years. He is now by occupation a lumber merchant, and resides at Piscataway.

1869. Runyon, Rep., 956; majority, 40; vote polled, 1,872.
1870. Runyon, Rep., 1,185; majority, 183; vote polled, 2,189.
1871. Letson, 1,116; majority, 55; vote polled, 2,177.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Johnston Holcombe, Dem.; South Amboy. Third Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, East Brunswick, Monroe, Madison, and South Amboy. Pop., 17,176.

Mr. Holcombe was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., and is thirty-seven years of age. He is in business as a contractor and builder, and is so extensively engaged. He was collector of the township of South Amboy for last year, and re-elected for the present year.

1869. Brown, Dem., 1,627; majority, 188; vote polled, 3,066.
1870. Roberts, Rep., 1,754; majority, 73; vote polled, 3,435.
1871. Holcombe, Dem., 1,686; majority, 53; vote polled, 3,319.

MONMOUTH.

FIRST DISTRICT.

AUSTIN H. PATTERSON, Dem.; Turkey. First Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Upper Freehold, Millstone, Manalapan, Howell, and Freehold. Pop., 15,734.

Mr. Patterson was born in the vicinity of where he now resides, and is of old New Jersey ancestry. He is a farmer; also, a contractor and builder, having erected a wing to the State Prison, and many other important public buildings. Mr. Patterson served as a captain and major in the army during the late war, and made an excellent record; was first elected to the Legislature in 1858, and was returned in the years 1859 and 1860, and again in 1869 and 1870, this making his sixth term in the House of Assembly. In 1860 Mr. Patterson was elected Speaker of the House, filling that position with the greatest honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow-members.

1869. Patterson, Dem., 856; majority, 714; vote polled, 999.
1870. Patterson, Dem., 1,800; majority, 408; vote polled, 3,292.
1871. Patterson, Dem., 1,699; majority, 222; vote polled, 3,176.

SECOND DISTRICT.

JOHN T. HAIGHT, Dem.; Colt's Neck. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Atlantic, Holmdell, Marlborough, Wall, and Ocean Pop., 14,238.

Mr. Haight was born at Colt's Neck, and is in the thirty-first year of his age. He early identified himself with the interests of his neighborhood and county, and has held several important positions ot both public and private trust therein. He is by profession a lawyer, and has a lucrative practise. He was Superintendent of the public schools of his township for two years, 1865 to 1867, and has been one of the Town Committee for three years. He was a delegate to his county conventions in 1868 69–70, and in 1870 was elected to the Assembly to represent the then Second District of Monmouth County, comprising townships of Atlantic, Marlboro, Wall, Shrewsbury, and Ocean, with a population of 16,172.

1869. Van Mater, Dem., 700 No opposition.
1870. Haight, Dem., 2,101; majority, 737; vote polled, 3,465.
1871. Haight, Dem., 1,861. No opposition.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM B. HENDRICKSON, Dem.; Middletown. Third Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Middletown, Shrewsbury, Matawan, and Raritan. Pop., 16,362.

Mr. Hendrickson was born where he now resides, and is in the forty-second year of his age. He is an extensive farmer, and has large peach orchards, forwarding the fruit to the markets. He was a freeholder from 1865 to 1870, and has held many local offices.

1869. Brown, Dem., 478. No opposition.
1870. Horner, Dem., 1,112; majority, 173; vote polled, 2,051.
1871. Hendrickson, D., 1,587; majority, 92; vote polled, 3,082.

MORRIS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

NATHANIEL NILES, Rep.; Madison. First Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Chatham, Hanover, Montville, and Morris. Pop., 14,415.

Mr. Niles was born at South Kingston, Rhode Island, and is in the thirty-seven years of his age. He is a son of the Rev. Wm. Watson Niles, and nephew of the late Dr. Nathaniel Niles, United States Minister to France, and United States representative at the Court of the United Kingdom of Italy. Mr. Niles was educated at Andover, Mas., and at New Haven, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in New York city, having studied under the late Francis B. Cutting, where he now practises. He has for many years been a resident of New Jersey, and a large owner of landed property in the State, and has now one of the finest properties in his county. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1870, and distinguished himself therein, introducing many valuable bills which afterwards became laws, notable among which are: A bill transferring the Riparian moneys to the school fund, whereby the public schools may be made free; a bill for the formation of free libraries in the public schools; and a bill known as the Local Liquor Option Law of Chatham Township, which, on being brought before the voters of that township, was adopted by an over two-thirds vote of all the voters. He was renominated in 1871 for the House, and carried his district by an immensely increased majority. Mr. Niles is vice president of the American Trust Company of New Jersey, and is also trustee of several large estates.

1869. Phœnix, Rep., 1,340; majority, 63; vote polled, 2,617.
1870. Niles, Rep., 1,882; majory, 326; vote polled, 3,438.
1871. Niles, Rep., 1,567; majority, 311; vote polled, 2,708.

This district was given Republican strength by the last Legislature by the taking away of Passaic and Mendham (both Democratic) Townships, and the addition of Montville (Republican.)

SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM B. LE FEVRE, Rep.; Hurdtown. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Jefferson, Rockaway, Boonton, and Pequannock. Pop., 12,867.

Mr. Le Fevre was born at Succasunna, Morris county, and is now sixty years of age. He is a practicing physician and surgeon, and is also interested in iron mining, and lives among the iron mines of Morris County. He has been for thirty years a justice of the peace, and has held important trusts in settling large estates. Mr. Le Fevre is an elder of the Presbyterian Church. His ancestors settled in Salem in 1675, being on the first ship that came from London with emigrants for New Jersey. On his mother's side, his grandfather fled from Elizabethtown during the Revolution and settled in Succasunna.

1869. Beach, Rep. No opposition.
1870. Le Fevre, Rep., 1,718; majority, 8 4; vote polled, 2,632.
1871. Le Fevre, Rep., 1,141. No opposition.

THIRD DISTRICT.

AUGUSTUS CASS CANFIELD, Dem.; Dover. Third Leg Dis.: comprising townships of Passaic, Mendham, Chester, Washington, Mt. Olive, Roxbury, and Randolph. Pop., 15,855.

Mr. Canfield was born at Ferro Monte, in the district which he now represents, and is in the thirtieth year of his age. He is a lawyer by profession, practising at Morristown. Mr. Canfield is largely interested in the valuable iron mining interests of his district, and is secretary to the Dickerson and Succasunna Mining Company, and also to the Ferro Monte Railroad Company, both of which corporations he was instrumental in organizing. He was elected to the Legislature first in 1870, and is now serving his second term.

1869. Sharp, Dem. No opposition.
1870. Canfield, Dem. No opposition.
1871. Canfield, Dem., 1,618; maj., 1,226; *vote polled, 2,010.

This district received Democratic strength from the Legislature of 1871 by the addition of Mendham and Passaic Townships.

OCEAN.

Richard B. Parker, Rep.; Manchester. District comprises the whole county. Pop., 13,658.

Mr. Parker was born in New York city, and is thirty-two years of age. He was for many years with the underwriters of New York and San Francisco as agent and referee, and came to his present district five years ago. He is connected with real estate purchase and sale, and is a trustee of several large properties.

1869. Bradshaw, Rep., 789; majority, 38; vote polled, 1,540.
1870. Bradshaw, Rep., 1,430; majority, 355; vote polled, 2,523.
1871. Parker, Rep., 1,503; majority, 351; vote polled, 2,655.

PASSAIC.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Henry McDonalds, Rep.; Passaic. First Leg. Dis.: comprising Passaic Village, Aquackanonck Township, and 4th, 5th, and 8th Wards of the city of Paterson. Pop., 17,940.

Mr. McDonalds was born at Branchville, Sussex County, and is forty-three years of age. He is an extensive dealer in real estate.

1869 Reid, Dem., 1,285; majority, 151; vote polled, 2,419.
1870. O'Brien, Dem., 1,724; majority, 62; vote polled, 3,386.
1871. McDonalds, Rep., 1,543; maj., 231; vote polled, 2,855.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Charles Hemmingway, Rep.; Paterson. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising 2d, 6th, and 7th wards of the city of Paterson, and Little Falls Township. Pop., 14,000.

Mr. Hemming way is a native of England, coming to this country at an early age. He is at present engaged in the liquor trade. In 1866 and 1867 Mr. Hemmingway was Inspector of the State Prison, and was first elected to the Legislature in 1868. In 1869 he was defeated by Hobbs, Democrat, but overcame the same candidate in 1870, and is now therefore in his third legislative session.

1869. Hobbs, Dem., 820; majority, 117; vote polled, 1,727.
1870. Hemmingway, Rep., 1,346; maj., 479; vote polled, 2,213.
1871. Hemmingway, Rep., 1,199; maj., 295; vote polled, 2,103.

*Stevens, Independent Democrat, received 392 votes. No Republican opposition.

" This district was reduced in Republican strength the last session of the Legislature by taking from it two Republican wards of Paterson.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ROBERT M. TORBET, Rep.; Preakness. Third Leg. Dis.· comprising the 1st and 3d wards of the city of Paterson, and Wayne-Manchester, Pompton, and West Milford Townships. Pop., 14,, 558.

Mr. Torbet was born in Scotland, but left that country at the age of two years, and is now in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He is a farmer and dairyman, living on the outskirts of Paterson, and being interested in real estate there. He has been for many years a school district trustee, district clerk, and clerk of Wayne Township for the past three years.

1869. Gurnee, Rep., 921; majority, 31; vote polled, 1,811.
1870. Torbet, Rep., 1,422; majority, 383; vote polled, 2,461.
1871. Torbet, Rep., 1,393; majority, 369; vote polled, 2,417.

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SALEM.

FIRST DISTRICT.

SMITH HEWITT, Rep.; Woodstown. First Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Pittsgrove, Upper Pittsgrove, Pilesgrove, Upper Penn's Neck, and Lower Penn's Neck. Pop., 11,797.

Mr. Hewitt was born in Pilesgrove Township, and is forty-three years of age. He is by occupation a butcher, was an enrolling officer during the late war, and assessor of his township for three years.

1869. Grey, Rep., 1,079; majority, 24; vote volled, 2,134.
1870. Dickinson, Dem., 1,343; maj., 149; vote polled, 2,537.
1871. Hewitt, Rep., 1,189; majority, 7; vote polled, 2,371.

SECOND DISTRICT.

DANIEL P. DORRELL, Rep.; Alloways town. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising Salem City and townships of Elsinboro, Mannington, Upper and Lower Alloways Creek. Pop., 12,151.

Mr. Dorrell was born at Lower Alloways Creek, and is by occupation a lumber merchant and farmer. He has not hitherto held any public offices of consequence.

1869. Evans, Rep., 1,043; majority, 75; vote polled, 2.011.
1870. Hitchner, Dem., 1,274; majority, 49; vote polled, 2,499.
1871. Dorrell, Rep., 1,205; majority, 88; vote polled, 2,322.

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SOMERSET.

FIRST DISTRICT.

DAVID D. SMALLEY, Dem.; Passaic Valley. First Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Warren, Bridgewater, Bedminster, and Bernards. Pop., 12,840.

Mr. Smalley was born in the neighborhood of where he now resides, and is in the forty-third year of his age. He is a farmer by occupation, and has been collector of his township.

1869. Arrowsmith, Dem., 1,410; maj., 610; vote polled, 2,210.
1870. Doty, Dem., 1,192; majority, 254; *vote polled, 2,610.
1871. Smalley, Dem., 1,490; majority, 424; vote polled, 2,556.

*Independent Democrat receiving 471 votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

JOHN G. SCHENCK, Rep.; Neshanic. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Branchbury, Montgomery, Hillsborough, and Franklin. Pop., 10,674.

Mr. Schenck was born at Neshanic, and is in the forty-ninth year of his age. He is a farmer by occupation, and carries on the preserving of fruit by the Alden process on a very large scale. He is a director of the First National Bank of Somerville, and also of the South Branch Railroad Company. He served in the Legislatures of 1860-61-62.

1869. Staats, Rep., 1,057; majority, 163; vote polled, 1,951.
1870. Staats, Rep., 1,209; majority, 251; vote polled, 2,167.
1871. Schenck, Rep., 1,248; majority, 404; vote polled, 2,556.

SUSSEX.

LEBEUS MARTIN, Dem.; Deckertown. District embraces the entire county. Pop., 23,168.

Mr. Martin was born in Wantage, of his district, and is fifty-six years of age. He is a farmer by occupation, and is now serving his second term in the House of Assembly.

1869. { 1st. Hunt, Dem., 1,964. / 2d. Clark, Dem., 1,763. } Total vote polled, 3,727.
1870. { 1st. Martin, D., 1.311; maj., 127. / 2d. Smith, D., 1,418; maj., 322. } Vote polled, 5,069.
1871. Martin, Dem., 3,071; majority, 1,147; vote polled, 4,975.

In 1869 the population, according to census of 1860, was 23,846, and Sussex returned two members to the Assembly, as also in 1870. By the census of 1870 Sussex was shown to have only 23,168, being a decrease, and the Legislature reduced its representation to one member.

UNION.

FIRST DISTRICT.

ANDREW DUTCHER, Dem.; Elizabeth. First Leg. Dis.: comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 8th Wards of the city of Elizabeth. Pop., 13,798.

Mr. Dutcher was born in the State of New York, and is now forty-five years of age. He removed to Trenton in 1851, and was elected to the House of Assembly in 1856, and returned in 1857, and during his last term was Speaker of the House, which position he filled with dignity and honor. In 1856 he was made law reporter at Trenton, and continued to hold that office to 1864. He was also clerk of the United States Court from 1862 to 1869, removing to the city of Elizabeth in 1868, resigning both of his official positions. Mr. Dutcher has held several important local offices in both Trenton and Elizabeth, and is a lawyer by profession.

1869. Blancke, Dem., 1,959; majority, 655; vote polled, 3,263.
1870. Blancke, Dem., 2,266; majority: 410; vote polled, 4;122.
1871. Dutcher, Dem., 1,505; majority, 497; vote polled, 2,513.

SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM MCKINLAY, Rep.; Elizabeth. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising 5th, 6th, and 7th Wards of the city of Elizabeth, and

townships of Linden, Cranford, Springfield, and Union. Pop., 11,514.

Mr. McKinlay was born at Ayrshire, Scotland, and is now in his fifty-seventh year. He has been a resident of Elizabeth for some six years, and resided for twenty-eight years previously in Alleghany Township, Venango County, Pa. Mr. McKinlay is not at present in business.

1871. McKinlay, Rep., 1,260; majority, 200; vote polled, 2,320.

THIRD DISTRICT.

JOHN H. LUFBERY, Rep.; Rahway. Third Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Summit, New Providence, Plainfield, Westfield, and Clark, and city of Rahway. Pop., 16,547.

Mr. Lufbery was born in the city of Rahway, and is fifty-three years of age. He is extensively engaged in the lumber trade, and is proprietor of a large saw-mill. He was Mayor of the city of Rahway in 1860, and member of the City Council for 1863, 1870, and 1871

1871. Lufbery, Rep., 1,703; majority, 179; vote polled, 3,227.

By the Legislature of 1871 a district was added to Union, making three instead of two, and rendering a comparison of votes impossible.

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WARREN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

VALENTINE MUTCHLER, Dem.; Phillipsburg. First Leg. Dis.: comprising townships of Phillipsburg, Harmony, Franklin, Lopatcong, Greenwich, Washington, and Washington Borough. Pop., 16,769.

Mr. Mutchler was born in Harmony, and is in his forty-fifth year. He is a contractor, engaged in building and constructing. He is a councilman of the town of Phillipsburg, and has held that position since 1868. He was a captain in the 1st New Jersey Volunteers, and major of the 11th New Jersey.

1869. Pursell, Dem. No opposition.

1870. Pursell, Dem. No opposition.

1871. Mutchler, Dem., 1,530; majority, 266; vote polled, 2,794.

SECOND DISTRICT.

WILLIAM SILVERTHORN, Dem.; Belvidere. Second Leg. Dis.: comprising the townships of Oxford, Hope, Mansfield, Knowlton, Blairstown, Belvidere, Pahaquarry, Hardwick, Independence, Frelinghuysen, and the borough of Hackettstown. Pop. 17,617.

Mr. Silverthorn was born in Knowlton township, and is forty-eight years of age. He was collector of his county for three years, treasurer of the town of Belvidere, and a member of the Common Council of that city. He is a cattle dealer by occupation, and has long been closely identified with the business interests of his city.

1869. Silverthorn, Dem.; no opposition.

1870. Silverthorn, Dem.; no opposition.

1871. Silverthorn, Dem.; 2,535; no opposition.

Warren County was reduced from three to two districts by the Legislature of 1871; Valentine, (Independent Democrat,) having been returned in 1869 and 1870, in conjunction with Pursell and Silverthorn.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED 1871.

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President.—1. The President shall take the chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate Chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.—9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergent-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.—11. After the President has taken the Chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the roll.
III. Reading the Journal.
IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
V. Reports of Committees.
  1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13).
  2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.—12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the Laws.
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Agriculture.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The following Committees, of two members each, (except the Committees on Federal Relations, Soldiers' Home, and Soldiers' Children's Home—which shall consist of three members each)—shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding Committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Buildings.
A Committee on Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Soldiers' Children's Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.—14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a Committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the Committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the Committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all Committees reporting such bills referred to them, shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of Committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the file of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a Committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution, shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate, shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading, unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present; but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the Committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolutions shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.—29.—When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition, shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a moton simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 35, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order, except when a vote is being taken or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill, shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried, shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator, who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof, on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate: and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes; exeept a motion to reconsider the vote on the

final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage

Members —40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Sentor, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.—45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47 When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.—When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House, and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference*, or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill, No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of ayes and nays, so concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.—52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator in speaking shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.—55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special orders of the day (Rule 20.)

Secret Session.—57. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the Chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.—58. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.—59. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate Committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a Committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

60. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

61. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret.

62. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books

63. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceeding may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published, or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED 1871.

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Of the Meeting of the House.—1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than a space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour towhich the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.—4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the Chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "those of the contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker: and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the Hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.—11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to

appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.—IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the preceding sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions and leave to introduce bills of Committees be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending or renewing a charter for any corporation other than a municipal corporation shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.—14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House; and if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for making such request; and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place. A brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any Committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms at all times not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly Chamber.

On Motions.—23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for the division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away the rest may stand entire for the de-

cision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible: but a motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof on the same day, or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered by a majority of members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal on every question taken in the House, when moved for and seconded by five members; and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a Committee, if any, then upon pending amendments and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and amendments, if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision has been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.—35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means;
A Committee on the Judiciary;
A Committee on Agriculture;
A Committee on Education;
A Committee on Elections;
A Committee on Engrossed Bills;
A Committee on Municipal Corporations;
A Committee on the Militia;
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions;
A Committee on Corporations;
A Committee on Banks and Insurance;
A Committee on Unfinished business;
A Committee on Incidental Expenses;
A Committee on Stationary;
A Committee on Riparian Rights;

A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects;
Which several Committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.—The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding Committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts;
A Committee on the State Prison;
A Committee on the Public Printing;
A Committee on the Library;
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum;
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation;
A Committee on Passed Bills;
A Committee on Federal Relations;
A Committee on Sinking Fund;
A Committee on Soldiers' Children's Home,
A Committee on Soldiers' Home at Newark;
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No Committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

38. All Committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of Committees of the Whole House.—39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his Chair, and a Chairman to preside in Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that a member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the Chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.—42 All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a Committee, and the member offering the same shall endorse his name on them, that the Committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage; but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day without special order of the House.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair round hand; and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.—52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading the question shall be: "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — ?" upon which question the vote shall be by ayes and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

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JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

SESSION OF 1871.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a Committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a Committee to confer, such Committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective Chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each

other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both houses it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by the said Committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said Committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

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STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Governor—Joel Parker. Term expires third Monday in January, 1875.

Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey.

Treasurer—Josephus Sooy, Jr.

Comptroller—Albert L. Runyon.

Attorney General—Robert Gilchrist.

State Revenue Agent—John Hood.

Adjutant General—William S. Stryker.

Quartermaster General—Lewis Perrine.

Chancellor—A. O. Zabriskie; Vice do.—Amzi Dodd.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Joseph D. Bedle, Edward W. Scudder, Bennet Vansyckle, David A. Depue, George S. Woodhull, Vancleve Dalrymple.

Lay Judges of the Court of Errors—F. S. Lathrop, John Clement, Charles S. Olden, Edmund L. B. Wales, James L. Ogden, Robert S. Kennedy.

Clerk in Chancery—H. S. Little.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Charles P. Smith. Term expires Nov. 2, 1872.

Clerk of Court of Errors—Henry C. Kelsey.

Chancery Reporter—Charles E. Green.

Law Reporter—Peter D. Vroom.

State Librarian—Jeremiah Dally. Term expires, March 31, 1872.

State Superintendent of Public Schools—E. A. Apgar.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of Assembly, Attorney General, and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk—Secretary of State.

Surveyor General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

Surveyor General of East Jersey—Stephen V. R. Paterson, Perth Amboy.

State Directors of the Joint Companies—David B. Gill, (Canal,) George Richards, (Railroad).

Commissioners of Pilotage—Charles S. Boggs, Andrew J. Drake, William S. Horner, Thomas B. Endicott, George W. Johnson, Henry W. Miller, David Cox.

Bank Commissioners—Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—Peter D. Vroom, Charles S Olden.

Riparian Commissioners—Francis S. Lathrop, Charles S. Olden, Bennington F. Randolph, Peter Vredenburgh.

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LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS—SESSION 1871.

SENATE.

President—Edward Bettle.
Secretary—John F. Babcock.
Assistant Secretary—J. W. Newlin.
Engrossing Clerk—James Moore.
Journal Clerk—G. Walker Jenkins.
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. M. Beesley.
Keeper of Ladies' Gallery—John Wood.

HOUSE.

Speaker—Albert P. Condit.
Clerk—Alexander M. Cumming.
Assistant Clerk—Ezra A. Carman.
Journal Clerks—I. N. Cumming, J. F. Joline.
Engrossing Clerk—Jeremiah Lupton.
Doorkeeper—George W. Smith.
Keeper of Ladies' Gallery—Marcus L. Woodhull.

OFFICERS OF STATE PRISON.

Keeper—Robert H. Howell.
Supervisors—Albert L. Runyon, Josephus Sooy, Jr., William R. Murphy.
Inspectors—William Calhoun, Robert S. Johnson, Jonathan Goble, Wm. A. Price, George W. Patterson.
Physician—W. W. L. Phillips.
Clerk—Joseph W. Howell.

TRUSTEES OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

President—Charles E. Elmer.
Secretary—William A. Whitehead.
Treasurer—Elias Cook.
Principal—Lewis M. Johnson.
1st District—Charles E. Elmer, Richard M. Acton; 2d District—Joel Parker, John McLean; 3d District—Rynier H. Veghte, Benjamin Williamson; 4th District—Thomas Lawrence, John M. Howe; 5th District—W. A. Whitehead, B. F. Randolph. Ellis A. Apgar, State Superintendent, is ex-officio a member.

OFFICERS OF STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Physician—Horace A. Buttolph.
Assistant Physicians—John W. Ward and Joseph Draper.
Matron—Mary Taber.
Steward—Caleb Sager.
Treasurer—Jasper S. Scudder.
Managers—Alexander Wurts, President; Thomas J. Stryker, Secretary; Phineas B. Kennedy, of Warren; William Elmer, of Cumberland; George F. Fort, of Ocean; Moses Bigelow, of Essex; James B. Coleman, M.D., Caleb S. Green, Samuel M. Hammill, of Mercer; Garret S. Cannon, of Burlington.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Trustees—President, Samuel Allinson, Yardville; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel C. Brown, Trenton; Abraham M. Taylor, Burlington; Matthew Mitchell, Morristown; Rudolphus Bingham, Camden; Charles H. O'Neill, Jersey City.
Lady Managers—Mrs. Olivia S. Fuller, Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, Miss Margaretta Potts, Trenton; Mrs. Rebecca A. Colson, Woodbury; Miss Sarah E. Hayes, Summit; Miss Sarah E. Webb, Elizabeth.
Matron—Mrs. Harriet F. Perry.
School located at Trenton.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Board of Control—Governor, Chancellor and Chief Justice.
Trustees—Daniel Haines, President, John D. Buckelew, Secretary, David Ripley, Anthony Reckless, Samuel Allinson, Nathan T. Stratton.
Superintendent—L. H. Sheldon.
School located at Jamesburg, Middlesex County.

OFFICERS OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN'S HOME.

President—Mrs. William L. Dayton.
Secretary—Miss M. Abbott.
Treasurer—Miss M. A. Hall.
Directors—Mrs. J. Howell, Mrs. G. S. Green, Mrs. W. L. Dayton, Mrs. G. Rusling, Mrs. Moyer, Mrs. J. Whitehead, Miss C. M. Tate, Miss E. P. Corson, Mrs. C. P. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Hodge, Miss M. A. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Joline.
Home situated on Sandtown Turnpike, near Trenton.

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UNITED STATES COURTS.

Circuit Judge—Wm. McKenna.
District Court Judge—J. T. Nixon.
District Attorney—A. Q. Keasbey.
Marshal—Samuel Plummer.
Assistant Marshals—William Boswell, Charles W. Benjamin.
Clerk of District Court—Robert C. Belville.
Clerk of Circuit Court—S. D. Oliphant.
The United States Circuit Courts for the Distrtct of New Jersey are held at the State House, in the City of Trenton, on the fourth Tuesday in March and fourth Tuesday in September of every year.
District Courts of the United States in and for the New Jersey District are held on the third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in June, third Tuesday in September.

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TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

CHANCERY. First Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May, third Tuesday in October.

SUPREME COURT.—Fourth Tuesday in February, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in November.

COURT OF ERRORS.—Second Tuesday in March, third Tuesday in Juue, third Tuesday in November.

Justice VANSYCKEL.—Cape May: On the fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September, third Tuesday in December. Cumberland: First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May, first Tuesday in October. Salem: Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in May, third Tuesday in October. Atlantic: Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September, second Tuesday in December.

Justice WOODHULL.—Gloucester: On the first Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September, first Tuesday in December. Camden: Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May, first Tuesday in October. Burlington: Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September, third Tuesday in December.

Chief Justice BEASLEY.—Mercer: On the third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May, first Tuesday in October. Hunterdon: Second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September, first Tuesday in December. Warren: Fourth Tuesday in April, first Tuesday after fourth Tuesday in December.

Justice SCUDDER.—Ocean: On the first Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September, first Tuesday in December. Monmouth: Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May, first Tuesday in October. Middlesex: Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September, fourth Tuesday in December.

Justice DALRYMPLE.—Morris: On the third Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May, first Tuesday in October. Sussex: First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September, first Tuesday in December. Somerset: Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September, third Tuesday in December.

Justice BEDLE.—Passaic: Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in August, third Tuesday in December. Bergen: First Tuesday in April, last Tuesday in August, first Tuesday in December. Hudson: Third Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May, first Tuesday in October.

Justice DEPUE.—Essex: First Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September. Union: First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September, first Tuesday in December.

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CENSUS VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN NEW JERSEY IN 1870.

	Real.	*Personal.*
Atlantic	$4,761,342	1,119,899
Bergen	22,420,187	11,488,473
Burlington	29,961,425	12,439,222
Camden	19,987,052	7,329,702
Cape May	3,331,783	1,287,900
Cumberland	12,397,088	5,934,152
Essex	107,707,875	33,032,607
Gloucester	12,211,854	4,746,866
Hudson	102,154,985	15,497,584
Hunterdon	28 241,001	15,789,050
Mercer	30,292,673	19,085,421
Middlesex	34,927,379	10,096,700
Monmouth	31,628,342	11,734,653
Morris	25,789,357	8,237,669
Ocean	5,311,961	1,359,217
Passaic	28,870,319	6,318,321
Salem	19,520,318	8,895,072
Somerset	19,197,575	7,822,496
Sussex	13,754,153	7,017,490
Union	26,626,684	11,640,698
Warren	25,547,059	7,886.119
	$604,640,428	$208,759,311
		604,640,428
Total of real and personal under census of 1870		$813,399,739
" " " " " " 1860		467 918,324
" " " " " " 1850		200,000,000

LIST OF CLERKS, SURROGATES, SHERIFFS AND PROSECUTORS OF THE COUNTIES.

Counties.	Clerks.	Surrogates.	Sheriffs.	Prosecutors.	Term Expires.
Atlantic....	Christopher N. Rape,	Solomon R.Devinney,	Edward D. Redman,	Vacant, ...	
Bergen.....	Thomas W. Demarest,	Isaac Wortendyke,	David A. Pell,	Abraham D. Campbell,	
Burlington .	William M. Risdon,	William I. Emley,	Charles S. Kemble,	C. E. Hendrickson,....	
Camden	John W. Cain,	David B. Brown,	Henry Fredericks,	Richard S. Jenkins,...	March, 1874
Cape May...	Jonathan Hand,	Jonathan F. Leaming,	N. T. Eldridge,	Vacant, ...	
Cumberland	Theodore G. Compton,	Edward White,	Enoch Hanthorn,	James R. Hoagland,..	
Essex*	Henry T. Dusenberry,	George D. G. Moore,	James Peckwell,	Caleb S. Titsworth,...	March, 1872
Gloucester...	Josiah H. Franklin,	Samuel A. Groff,	Henry C. Garrison,	Joshua S. Thompson,.	February, 1874
Hudson	John Kennedy,	Robert McCague, Jr.,	John Reinhart,	Abram Q. Garretson, .	February, 1874
Hunterdon .	Moses K. Everett,	Robert J. Kilgore,	John P. Rittenhouse,	Jno. N. Voorhees, ...	
Mercer	Crowell Marsh,	John H. Scudder,	Thomas Crozer,	Garret D. W. Vroom, .	
Middlesex...	J. Elmer Stout,	F. S. Holcombe,	John D. Buckalew,	Vacant, ...	
Monmouth..	Thomas V. Arrowsmith	A. R. Throckmorton,	S. T. Hendrickson,	Robert Allen, Jr., ...	October, 1872
Morris.....	Richard Speer,	Jos. W. Ballantine,	James Vandeveer,	Alfred Mills,.....	October, 1872
Ocean.....	William A. Crane,	John H. Gulick,	Thos. H. Hulitt,	Albert C. Martin,.....	February, 1872
Passaic.....	J. H. Blauvelt,	Isaac Van Wagoner,	Nathaniel Townsend	John Hopper, ...	
Salem	Jacob M. Lippincott,	Samuel P. Carpenter,	William A. Casper,	Albert H. Slape,.....	
Somerset...	William Ross, Jr.,	William S. Potter,	James Bergen,	Hugh M. Gaston,.....	March, 1872
Sussex	Peter A. Van Sickle,	Charles Roe,	Thomas T. Simonson	Lewis Van Blarcom, ..	April, 1874.
Union.....	Henry R. Cannon,	Addison S. Clark,	Joseph M. Osborn,	J. A. Fay, Jr.,.....	
Warren	John Simerson,	William M. Maberry,	Samuel H. Lanterman	Joseph Vliet.	

*Essex—Julius Stapff, Register of Deeds.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

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GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Phillip Carteret, 1665 to 1681.
Robert Barclay, 1682 to 1685.
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor, 1683.
Gawen Laurie, 1683.
Lord Niel Campbell, 1685.
Andrew Hamilton, 1692 to 1697.
Jeremiah Basse, 1698 to 1699.

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jennings, Deputy, 1681.
Thomas Oliver, Governer, 1684 to 1685.
John Skein, Deputy, 1685 to 1687.
William Welsh, Deputy, 1686.
Daniel Coxe, Governor, 1687.
Andrew Hamilton, 1692 to 1697.
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy, 1697 to 1699.
Andrew Hamilton, Governor 1699 till surrender to the crown 1702.

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

John Lord Cornbury, Governor from 1703 to 1708.
John Lovelace 1708. Died in office.
Richard Ingolsby, Lieutenant Goveror 1709 to 1710.
Gen. Andrew Hunter, 1710 to 1720.
William Burnet, 1720 to 1727.
John Montgomerie, 1728 to 1731.
Lewis Morris, 1731 to 1732.
William Crosby, 1732 to 1736.
John Hamilton, 1736 to 1738.
The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris, 1738 to 1746.
John Hamilton, 1746 to 1747.
Jonathan Belcher, 1747 to 1757.
John Reading, 1757 to 1758.
Francis Barnard, 1758 to 1760.
Thomas Boone, 1760 to 1761.
Thomas Hardy, 1761 to 1763.
William Franklin, 1763 to 1766.

REVOLUTIONARY AND STATE GOVERNMENT.

William Livingston, 1776 to 1790.
William Paterson, 1790 to 1792.
Richard Howell, 1792 to 1801.
John Lambert, Vice President of Council, 1802 to 1803.
Joseph Bloomfield, 1803 to 1812.
Aaron Ogden, 1812 to 1813.
William S. Pennington, 1813 to 1815.
Mahlon Dickerson, 1815 to 1817.
Isaac H. Williamson, 1817 to 1829.
Garret D. Wall, 1829, declined.
Peter D. Vroom, 1829 to 1832.
Samuel L. Southward, 1832 to Feb. 1833.
Elias P. Seeley, 1833 to 1834.
Peter D. Vroom, 1835 to 1836.
Philemon Dickerson, 1836 to 1837.
William Pennington, 1837 to 1843.
Daniel Haines, 1843 to 1844.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Charles C. Stratton, 1845 to 1848.
Daniel Haines, 1848 to 1851.
George F. Fort, 1851 to 1854.
Rodman M. Price, 1854 to 1857.
William A. Newell, 1857 to 1860.
Charles S. Olden, 1860 to 1863.
Joel Parker, 1863 to 1866.
Marcus L. Ward, 1866 to 1869.
Theodore F. Randolph, 1869 to 1872.
Joel Parker, 1872.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION—1871.

Governor Theodore F. Randolph, Morristown.
Hon. Robert Gilchrist, Attorney General, Jersey City.
Hon A. L. Runyon, State Comptroller, New Brunswick.
Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, Trenton.
Hon. Edward Bettle, President of the Senate, Camden.
Hon. A. P. Condit, Speaker of the Assembly, Orange.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

John Maclean, D. D., L. L. D., Princeton.
Thomas Lawrence, Esq , Hamburg.
William A. Whitehead, Esq., Newark.
Benjamin Williamson, Esq., Elizabeth.
Bennington F. Randolph, Esq., Jersey City.
Richard M. Acton, Esq., Salem.
Joel Parker, Esq., Freehold.
Rynier H. Veghte, Esq., Somerville.
John M. Howe, M. D., Passaic.
Charles E. Elmer, Esq., Bridgeton.
Elias Cook, Esq., Treasurer of the State Normal School, Trenton.

OFFICERS.

President—Governor Theodore F. Randolph.
Vice President—William A. Whitehead.
State Superintendent and [ex-officio] *Secretary*—Ellis A. Apgar.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John Maclean, D. D., L. L. D.
Charles E. Elmer, Esq.
William A. Whitehead, Esq.
Hon. Henry C. Kelsey.
Hon. A. L. Runyon.

COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Elias Cook, Esq.
Hon. Henry C. Kelsey.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1871.

Amount of State Appropriation	$1,197,481	72
" " Township School Tax	49,779	17
" " Surplus Revenue appro'ted to school purposes	39,993	50
" " District School Tax for building purposes	597,400	20
" " " " " teacher's salaries	417,686	09
Total	$2,302,340	68

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Present value of school property	$4,246,998
Total school census	265,958
Average number of months the schools have been open, 8 months 18 days.	
Number of children enrolled in the Public Schools	169,430
" " attending private schools	30,106
" " " no school	62,718
" of male teachers in the State	952
" " female " " "	1,979
Average salary per month paid to male teachers	$57 34
" " " " female "	$32 43
Number of School Districts in the State	1,390
" " buildings	1,501
" " departments	2,462
Number of new school-houses erected the past year	82
" " school-houses enlarged " "	84
Average value of the school-houses in the State	$2,495
Number of school-houses in the State valued at over $20,000 each	55
" " certificates granted to teachers during the year	1,386
Per cent. of applicants for certificates rejected	15

APPORTIONMENT OF STATE SCHOOL MONEYS FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING SEPTEMBER FIRST, 1871.

Amount of State Appropriation	$100,000 00
Amount of Two Mill Tax	$1,097,481 92
Number of Children between 5 and 18 years of age according to School Census of 1870	258,303
Amount apportioned to each Child from the State Appropriation	0.387142
Amount apportioned to each Child from the Two Mill Tax	4.248815

COUNTIES.	Number of Children According to School Census of 1870.	Rearranged Census According to the Requirements of Free School Act.	Gain.	Loss.	Apportionment from State Appropriation of $100,000.	Apportionment from Two Mill Tax.	Total Apportionment.
Atlantic	4,748	4,724	..	24	$1,828 86	$20,071 41	$21,900 27
Bergen	8,889	8,322	..	67	3,221 80	35,358 65	38,580 45
Burlington	16,127	16,290	163	..	6,306 55	69,213 05	75,519 60
Camden	13,056	11,964	..	1,092	4,631 77	50,832 83	55,464 60
Cape May	2,498	2,498	..	..	967 08	10,613 55	11,580 63
Cumberland	9,694	9,718	24	..	3,762 26	41,289 99	45,052 25
Essex	34,802	34,802	..	..	13,473 32	147,867 29	161,340 61
Gloucester	6,447	7,320	873	..	2,823 88	31,101 32	33,935 21
Hudson	37,650	37,670	20	..	14,583 65	160,052 88	174,636 53
Hunterdon	10,837	10,727	..	110	4,152 87	45,577 05	49,729 92
Mercer	13,619	13,731	112	..	5,315 85	58,340 49	63,656 34
Middlesex	12,850	12,826	..	24	4,965 49	54,495 31	59,460 80
Monmouth	14,485	14,514	29	..	5,618 98	61,667 31	67,286 29
Morris	12,550	12,328	..	222	4,772 69	52,379 40	57,152 09
Ocean	4,374	4,338	..	36	1,679 42	18,431 37	20,110 79
Passaic	13,830	13,981	151	..	5,412 64	59,402 69	64,815 33
Salem	7,624	7,718	94	..	2,987 96	32,792 36	35,780 32
Somerset	7,019	7,144	125	..	2,765 74	30,353 54	33,119 28
Sussex	7,846	7,936	90	..	3,072 36	33,718 60	36,790 96
Union	9,490	9,454	..	36	3,660 04	40,168 31	43,828 35
Warren	10,368	10,298	..	70	3,986 79	43,754 31	47,741 10
Total	258,303	258,303	1,681	1,681	$100,000 00	$1,097,481 72	$1,197,481 72

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
CALVIN WRIGHT	Atlantic	Absecon.
ALEXANDER CASS	Bergen	Englewood.
HENRY S. HAINES	Burlington	Burlington.
F. R. BRACE	Camden	Blackwoodtown.
MAURICE BEESLEY	Cape May	Dennisville.
ALBERT R. JONES	Cumberland	Shiloh.
CHARLES M. DAVIS	Essex	Bloomfield.
WILLIAM MILLIGAN	Gloucester	Woodbury.
WILLIAM L. DICKINSON	Hudson	Jersey City.
C. S. CONKLING	Hunterdon	Frenchtown.
WILLIAM J. GIBBY	Mercer	Princeton.
RALPH WILLIS	Middlesex	Spotswood.
SAMUEL LOCKWOOD	Monmouth	Freehold.
REMUS ROBINSON	Morris	Morristown.
EDWARD M. LONAN	Ocean	Forked River.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK	Passaic	Little Falls.
WILLIAM H. REED	Salem	Woodstown.
F. J. FRELINGHUYSEN	Somerset	Raritan.
E. A. STILES	Sussex	Deckertown.
N. W. PEASE	Union	Elizabeth.
EPHRAIM DIETRICH	Warren	Columbia.

ELLIS A. APGAR,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF NEW JERSEY

THE Census returns for 1870 furnish the annexed figures for New Jersey, the crop reports being for the season of 1869:

FARMS.

Area of improved lands in the States, acres	1,976,474
Wood lands, in farms, acres	718,335
Other unimproved lands in farms, acres	294,702
Cash value of farms	$257,523,376
Cash value of farm implements and machinery	7,887,991

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS.

Horses	79,708	Other Cattle	60,327
Mules and Asses	8,853	Sheep	120,067
Milch Cows	133,231	Swine	142,563
Working Oxen	3,830	Cash value of live stock	$21,443,462

PRODUCTS.

Indian Corn, bushels	8,745,384	Tobacco, pounds	40,871
Wheat, "	2,301,433	Wool, "	328,242
Rye, "	566,775	Butter, "	8,265,023
Oats, "	4,099,830	Cheese, "	38,229
Barley, "	8,283	Honey, "	60,636
Buckwheat, "	353,983	Wax, "	2,021
Potatoes, Irish, "	4,705,439	Maple Sugar, "	419
" sweet, "	1,550,784	Milk sold, gallons	5,373,322
Peas and beans, "	56,221	Maple Molaeses, "	6
Clover seed, "	26,206	Sorghum, "	17,424
Grass seed, "	72,401	Wine, "	24,970
Flax seed, "	6,095	Market Garden products	$2,978,250
Hay, tons	521,975	Orchard products,	1,295,282
Hemp, "	5	Forest products,	352,704
Hops, pounds	234,061	Animals slaughtered,	6,982,162
Flax, "	234,061	Home Manufactures	144,016

Aggregate value of farm productions,	$42,715,198 00
Amount of wages paid during the year,	8,314,548 00
*Average product per acre of improved lands	21 61
" " " " " all lands included in farms,	14 29
Average value per acre of land in farms in 1860.	60 09
* " " " " " " " " " " 1870	86 14

CROPS OF 1870-71.

The Department of Agriculture furnishes estimates of the leading crops of the State for the year 1870-71, as follows:

	1870.		1871.	
	Average.	*Yield.*	*Average.*	*Yield.*
Indian Corn,	304,757	10,057,000	310,852	10,861,500
Wheat,	131,250	1,680,000	133,875	2,100,000
Rye,	35,074	470,000	35,424	517,000
Oats,	130 612	4,049,000	133,224	3,836,000
Buckwheat,	12,798	311,000	11.647	248,000
Potatoes,	51,440	3,858,000	50,926	4,629,600
Potatoes, sweet,	.....	1,938,400	.....	1,763,900
Hay, tons,	395.000	553,000	.....	403,600

*16½ per cent. higher than the average of any other State.

*45 per cent. above that of the next highest State.

LIVE STOCK IN 1871.

The total number of live stock in the State in February, 1871, (including those in cities and towns,) with their aggregate and average values, are reported by the Department as follows:

	Number.	*Av. Val.*	*Ag. Val.*
Horses	115,800	$130 00	$15,054,000
Mules	14,800	140 00	2,072,000
Milch Cows	145,000	61 00	8,900,100
Oxen and other cattle.		45 00	3,789,546
Sheep		4 81	612,794
Hogs		15 45	2,410,200
			$23.838,640

Horses, mules, milch cows and sheep maintain a higher average value in New Jersey than in any other State.

COUNTIES.	1868.		1864.		1860.	
	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Lincoln. Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Lincoln. Rep.	Fusion, Dem.
Altantic	1,633	1,091	1,117	1,062	1,109	794
Bergen	2,164	2,770	1,554	2,431	1,453	2,092
Burlington	5,928	5,161	5,280	4,176	5,269	4,036
Camden	4,158	3,613	3,332	2,758	2,483	2,463
Cape May	958	672	671	557	680	520
Cumberland	3,777	2,353	2,669	2,034	2,305	1,630
Essex	13,043	11,522	9,402	9,239	8,812	9,711
Gloucester	2,475	1,769	1,998	1,494	1,953	1,476
Hudson	7,301	11,073	4,616	6,597	3,491	5,150
Hunterdon	3,414	4,796	2,631	4,355	2,827	3,934
Mercer	4,378	4,435	3,726	3,792	3,675	3,355
Middlesex	3,946	4,274	3,037	3,740	2,924	3,605
Monmouth	3,771	5,236	3,001	4,410	3,096	4,089
Morris	4,283	3,934	3,222	3,587	3,484	3,312
Ocean	1,870	1,002	1,292	791	1,398	701
Passaic	4,055	3,406	2,934	2,773	2,814	2,415
Salem	2,554	2,200	2,221	2,164	2,226	1,973
Sussex	2,186	3,269	1,621	3,164	1,768	3,087
Somerset	2,186	2,535	1,923	2,324	1,959	2,297
Union	3,425	3,734	2,381	2,866	2,197	2,756
Warren	2,627	4,156	2,006	3,706	2,401	3,225
Total	80,121	83,001	60,723	68,020	58,342	62,801
Majority		2,800		7,297		4,477
Aggregate		163,122		128,743		121,125

ERIE RAILWAY.

JAY GOULD, President; JAMES FISK Jr., Vice President.

L. D. RUCKER, Superintendent.

The total amount of capital stock now paid in is $86,536,910. The funded debt as by last report, was $23,398,800. The funded debt on September 30 was $26,398,800, showing an increase of $3,000,000. The average rate of interest per annum is seven per cent. The following table shows the cost of the road and equipment.

	Last Report.	Present Report.
Gradation and masonry	$2,427,315 08	$2,480,545 57
For Bridges	12,666 52	12,666 52
Superstructure, including iron	3,406,046 54	3,981,773 58
Passenger and freight stations	1,342,799 25	1,600,328 90
Machine shops, machinery, &c.	1,837,613 83	1,858,095 20
Land, land damages and fences	572,104 03	534,779 03
Locomotives, fixtures, &c.	3,518,095 98	4,087,606 91
Passenger and baggage cars	914,023 40	989,156 15
Freight and other cars	4,008,468 64	4,783,374 43
Pavonia and 23d street ferries	532,548 16	549,385 15
New York and Erie Railroad	55,443,905 59	86,026,350 78
Cost of road and equipment	$73,965,587 02	$106,904,362 22

The number of passengers carried during the year was 3,509,462. Number of tons of freight carried in cars, 4,844,208. The earnings of the road were $17,168,005, of which $3,247,657 were from passengers, and $13,232,235 from freight. The total expenses were $17,049,740, leaving a surplus of earnings of $118,264. The report of the company is favorable in this, it shows that the cost of working and repairs amount this year to 72½, against 75 per cent. last year; 79 in 1869; 77.4 in 1868; 71.3 in 1867; 74.3 in 1866. The saving is seen in the cost of fuel, which is reported per mile run, 10 cents in 1871, against 10¾ cents in 1870; 18 cents in 1869; 18⅛ cents in 1868, and 22 cents in 1867. Working expenses and repairs are being diminished by the laying of steel and steel-headed rails, of which no less thaa 414 miles have been laid down.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

—o—

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

—o—

Board of Directors—John C. Green, Adam Norric, Henry D. Maxwell, James B. Johnston, Fred'k. T. Frelinghuysen, Benjamin Williamson, Sidney Dillon, Asa Packer, Samuel Knox, Secretary and Treasurer; R. E. Ricker, Superintendent; H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent; P. H. Wyckoff, General Freight Agent.

CAPITAL STOCK, $15,000,000.

This road extends from Jersey City to Easton, a distance of 75 miles, with a branch to Flemington, and a branch to the City of Newark.

During the past year the Central Railroad has leased in perpetuity the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad of Pennsylvania, extending from Easton to Scranton, a distance of 120 miles, thus making a close connecting line between the great coal fields of Pennsylvania and New York.

The returns made to the Comptoller of the State by the Central Railroad, of their financial condition for the year 1870, are Capital Stock, $15,000,000; old mortgage bonds, $394,000; mortgage bonds of 1890, $2,837,000; accounts payable, $1,568,043.35; total, $19,799,043.35.

Invested in Railroad, $7,764,112.25; Jersey City Station, $964,448.10; Port Johnston Coal Depot, $695,076.01; Elizabethport, $300,146.10; station houses, shops, &c., &c., $546,035.39; engines, $1,193,000; cars, $1,481,000; ferry boats, $525,000; other property, materials, &c., $3,414,951.80; total, $16,883,769.65; cash and accounts receivable, $2,915,273,70.

Receipts for 1870—Passengers, $1,118,147.20; merchandise, $1,172,870.63; coal, $1,954,550.56; mail, express, rents, &c., $147,945.73; total, $4,393,514.12.

Carried—Merchandise, 702,529 tons, a distance of 42,792,171 miles; coal, 2,052,184 tons, a distance of 115,304,381 miles. Number of passengers carried, 3,291,034; ditto carried one mile, 40,499,888.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

—o—

SAMUEL SLOAN, President. PERCY R. PYNE, Vice-Pres.
CHAS. E. CARRYLL, Sec. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.
W. F. HOLWILL, Gen. Passenger Agent.

—o—

This road extends from Hoboken on the Hudson, to Oswego on Lake Ontario, a distance of 325 miles. It includes several leased and purchased branches and auxiliary lines, including the Morris & Essex Railroad in New Jersey and the branches of that road.

This company own their coal mines and railroads for the entire distance, bringing their coal to tidewater. They have also close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the far west and the Lehigh Coal Fields.

From the reports of 1871 in the Comptroller's office, the state of the branches in New Jersey are found to be as follows :

—o—

MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD.

Capital Stock, $11,900,950 ; funded debt, $12,184,000 ; other indebtedness, $20,205,57 ; construction account, $23,300,000. Receipts, $2,858,453.08 ; expenses, $1,900,931.18 ; balance, $957,521.50.

—o—

NEWARK & BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD.

Capital Stock, $103,850, rented to M. & E. R. R. for $6,600 per annum.

—o—

CHESTER RAILROAD.

Paid in on Capital Stock, $36,596.68 ; funded debt, $100,000, leased to the Morris & Essex Railroad.

CENSUS OF 1870.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Atlantic City	1,037	6	1,043
Buena Vista	936	14	950
Egg Harbor City	1,294	17	1,311
Galloway	2,829	38	2,867
Great Egg Harbor	3,575	50	3,625
Hamilton	1,282	10	1,292
Hammonton	1,390	22	1,412
Mullica	850	12	862
Weymouth	801		801
Total	13,994	169	14,163

ESSEX.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Bellville	3,582	71	3,653
Bloomfield	4,449	130	4,579
Caldwell	2,700	27	2,727
Clinton	2,204	36	2,240
East Orange	4,244	75	4,319
Livingston	1,115	7	1,122
Milburn	1,674	11	1,685
Montclair	2,816	37	2,853
Newark.			
" 1st Ward	9,354	243	9,597
" 2d Ward	7,094	239	7,333
" 3d Ward	7,417	216	7,633
" 4th Ward	5,808	82	5,890
" 5th Ward	8,788	64	8,852
" 6th Ward	10,119	121	10,240
" 7th Ward	11,882	108	11,990
" 8th Ward	6,715	110	6,825
" 9th Ward	5,345	113	5,458
" 10th Ward	9,059	151	9,210
" 11th Ward	3,641	36	3,677
" 12th Ward	4,567	19	4,586
" 13th Ward	13,475	365	13,840
	103,264	1,867	105,131
Orange,			
" 1st Ward	2,377	98	2,475
" 2d Ward	2,749	74	2,823
" 3d Ward	3,991	54	4,045
	9,117	226	9,343
South Orange	2,948	30	2,978
West Orange	2,057	47	2,104
Woodside	1,120	53	1,173
Total	141,299	2,617	143, 90

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Bass River	795	13	808
Beverley	2,400	39	2,439
Bordentown	5,874	180	6,054
Burlington Township	969	56	
" City, 1st Ward	3,043	168	6,842
" 2d Ward	2,197	409	
Cinnaminson	2,993	119	3,112
Chester	2,428	159	2,587
Chesterfield	1,667	88	1,755
Evesham	3,188	363	3,551
Lumberton	1,663	56	1,719
Little Egg Harbor	1,619	6	1,625
Mansfield	2,876	39	2,915
Medford	2,118	72	2,190
New Hanover	2,357	175	2,532
Northampton	3,805	214	4,019
Pemberton	2,712	37	2,749
Randolph	449	1	459
Shamong	1,108	41	1,149
Southampton	2,367	13	2,380
Springfield	1,716	50	1,766
Washington	612	12	624
Westhampton	1,194	175	1,369
Willingboro'	738	12	750
Woodland	371	18	89
Total	51,259	2,515	53,774

CAMDEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Camden, North Ward	6,579	129	6,708
" Middle Ward	6,600	85	6,685
" South Ward	6,021	671	6,692
	19,200	885	20,085
Centre	926	794	1,720
Delaware	1,457	170	1,627
Gloucester City	3,656	26	3,682
Gloucester	2,569	141	2,710
Haddon	1,706	219	1,925
Monroe	1,639	25	1,664
Newton	3,282	1,476	4,758
Stockton	1,749	632	2,381
Washington	1,532	35	1,567
Waterford	1,997	37	2,034
Winslow	2,039	14	2,053
Total	41,752	4,454	46,206

GLOUCESTER.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Clayton	3,655	22	3,677
Deptford	2,447	215	2,662
Franklin	2,125	67	2,192
Greenwich	2,262	80	2,342
Harrison	4,954	77	3,031
Mantua	1,885	12	1,897
Woolwich	3,531	230	3,761
Woodbury City	1,700	265	1,965
Total	20,559	968	21,527

HUDSON.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Bayonne City	3,789	46	3,835
Greenville	2,720	70	2,790
Harrison	4,093	22	4,115
Hoboken.			
" 1st ward	4,990	2	4,992
" 2d ward	3,590	22	3,612
" 3d ward	6,858	2	6,860
" 4th ward	4,846	2	4,848
	20,284	28	20,312
Jersey City			
" 1st ward	5,822	36	5,858
" 2d ward	6,502	22	6,524
" 3d ward	6,672	13	6,685
" 4th ward	7,578	130	7,708
" 5th ward	6,436	56	6,492
" 6th ward	8,256	147	8,403
" 7th ward	3,562	1	3,563
" 8th ward	2,790	2	2,792
" 9th ward	4,888	51	4,939
" 10th ward	3,413	2	3,415
" 11th ward	7,269	5	7,274
" 12th ward	5,408	8	5,416
" 13th ward	4,678	114	4,792
" 14th ward	3,393	72	3,465
" 15th ward	2,383	10	2,393
" 16th ward	3,052	27	3,079
	82,102	696	82,798
Kearney	955	4	959
North Bergen	2,946	86	3,032
Town of Union	4,638	4	4,642
Union	2,097	..	2,097
Weehawken	596	1	597
West Hoboken	4,063	48	4,111
Total	128,283	1,000	129,288

BERGEN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Franklin	2,831	68	2,899
Hackensack	7,649	390	8,039
Harrington	2,470	196	2,666
Hohokus	2,393	240	2,633
Lodi	3,082	138	3,220
New Barbadoes	5,510	326	5,836
Saddle River	1,100	69	1,169
Union	1,984	74	2,058
Washington	2,358	155	2,513
Total	29,377	1,656	31,033

MONMOUTH.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Atlantic	1,561	152	1,713
Freehold	3,923	310	4,233
Holmdel	1,352	63	1,415
Howell	3,359	15	3,374
Manalapan	2.194	193	2,387
Marlboro'	2,119	112	2,231
Matawan	2,640	199	2,839
Middletown	4,227	413	4,640
Millstone	2,017	76	2,093
Ocean	5,804	388	6,192
Raritan	3,366	77	3,443
Shrewsbury	4,862	578	5,440
Upper Freehold	3,373	274	3.647
Wall	2,654	15	2,669
Total	43,451	2,865	46,316

SALEM.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Elsinboro'	539	161	700
Lower Alloways Creek	1,306	177	1,483
Lower Penns Neck	1,226	248	1,474
Mannington	1,399	955	2,354
Pilesgrove	2,925	460	3,385
Pittsgrove	1,666	3	1,669
Salem, 1st ward	4,295	260	4,555
" 2d ward			
Upper Alloways Creek	2,723	339	3,062
Upper Penns Neck	3,125	54	3,179
Upper Pittsgrove	2,048	42	2,090
Total	21,252	2,699	23,951

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Bridgeton, 1st Ward	2,951	152	3,103
" 2d Ward	1,730	189	1,919
" 3d Ward	1,741	67	1,808
	6,422	408	6,830
Deerfield	1,511	11	1,522
Downe	3,366	19	3,385
Fairfield	2,950	421	3,011
Greenwich	912	350	1,262
Hopewell	1,728	131	1,859
Landis	6,835	242	7,077
Maurice River	2,475	27	2,502
Millville, 1st Ward	1,581	82	1,663
" 2d Ward	2,142	18	2,160
" 3d Ward	2,283	1	2,284
	6,006	101	6,107
Stoe Creek	1,088	45	1,133
Total	32,933	1,755	34,688

MERCER.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
East Windsor	2,295	92	2,387
Ewing	2,374	123	2,497
Hamilton	5,232	185	5,417
Hopewell	3,981	299	4,280
Lawrence	2,079	176	2,225
Princeton	3,428	561	3,989
Trenton			
" 1st ward	2,864	61	2,925
" 2d ward	2,350	269	2,619
" 3d ward	4,600	8	4,608
" 4th ward	5,138	19	4,157
" 5th ward	3,840	270	4,110
" 6th ward	1,109	1	1,110
" 7th ward	3,214	176	3,390
	22,115	804	22,919
Washington	1,225	69	1,294
West Windsor	1,361	71	1,432
Total	44,090	2,380	46,470

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS,	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cape May City	1,245	148	1,393
Dennis	1,598	2	1,600
Lower	1,602	211	1,813
Middle	2,128	67	2,195
Upper	1,521	7	1,528
Total	8,094	435	8,529

HUNTERDON.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Alexandria	3,318	23	3,341
Bethlehem	2,183	28	2,211
Clinton	3,097	34	3,131
Delaware	2,932	31	2,963
East Amwell	1,707	96	1,803
Franklin	1,318	7	1,325
Frenchtown	912	8	920
Kingwood	1,944	2	1,946
Lambertville	3,819	26	3,845
Lebanon	3,533	23	3,556
Raritan	3,515	140	3,655
Readington	3,005	64	3,069
Tewksbury	2,243	85	2,328
Town of Clinton	755	30	785
Union	1,040	11	1,051
West Amwell	992	40	1,032
Total	36,313	648	36,961

MIDDLESEX.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
East Brunswick	2,792	69	2,861
Madison	1,607	30	1,637
Monroe	3,136	119	3,255
New Brunswick, 1st District, " 2d " " 3d "	14,509	550	15,059
North Brunswick	1,078	48	1,126
Perth Amboy City	2,818	44	2,862
Piscataway	2,581	180	2,761
Raritan	3,365	107	3,472
South Amboy	4,518	8	4,526
South Brunswick	3,566	215	3,781
Woodbridge	3,579	138	3,717
Total	43,549	1,508	45,057

SUSSEX COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Andover	1,123	3	1,126
Byram	1,320	12	1,332
Frankford	1,760	16	1,776
Greene	857	11	868
Hardyston	1,662	7	1,669
Hampton	1,019	4	1,023
Lafayette	871	13	884
Montague	915	17	932
Newton	2,363	40	2,403
Sandyston	1,213	17	1,230
Sparta	2,027	4	2,031
Stillwater	1,632		1,632
Vernon	1,973	6	1,979
Walpack	632	15	647
Wantage	3,596	40	3,636
Total	22,963	205	23,168

UNION COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Clark	331		331
Elizabeth.			
" 1st Ward	3,542	89	3,631
" 2d Ward	3,576	6	3,582
" 3d Ward	2,798	214	3,012
" 4th Ward	1,622	13	1,635
" 5th Ward	3,767	56	3,823
" 6th Ward	2,386	43	2,429
" 7th Ward	752	29	781
" 8th Ward	1,940	15	1,955
	20,383	465	20,848
Linden	1,303	95	1,398
New Providence	918	16	934
Plainfield	4,902	204	5,106
Rahway.			
" 1st Ward	1,090	55	1,145
" 2d Ward	1,673	57	1,730
" 3d Ward	2,116	113	2,229
" 4th Ward	1,137	16	1,153
	6,016	241	6,257
Springfield	743	27	770
Summit	1,170	6	1,176
Union	2,266	46	2,312
Westfield	2,671	88	2,759
Total	40,703	1,188	41,891

OCEAN.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Brick	2,707	18	2,725
Dover,	3,039	6	3,045
Jackson	1,752	3	1,755
Manchester	1,091	12	1,103
Plumstead	1,522	71	1,593
Stafford	1,507	7	1,514
Union	1,923	..	1,923
Total	12,541	117	13,658

PASSAIC.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Acquackanonk	4,274	103	4,377
Little Falls	1,318	4	1,322
Manchester	1,129	37	1,166
Paterson,			
" 1st ward	2,889	15	2,904
" 2d ward	3,175	33	3,208
" 3d ward	4,315	141	4,456
" 4th ward	3,521	53	3,574
" 5th ward	7,125	78	7,203
" 6th ward	4,089	24	4,113
" 7th ward	3,087	14	2,101
" 8th ward	4,044	..	4,044
" 9th ward	967	11	978
	33,212	369	33,581
Pompton	1,780	60	1,840
Wayne	1,475	47	1,522
West Milford	2,605	55	2,660
Total	45,793	675	46,468

SOMERSET COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Bedminster	1,790	91	1,881
Bernards	2,324	45	2,369
Branchburg	1,196	57	1,253
Bridgewater	5,505	379	5,884
Franklin	3,539	373	3,912
Hillsborough	3,175	269	3,444
Montgomery	1,816	249	2,065
Warren	2,649	57	2,705
Total	21,994	1,520	23,514

MORRIS.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Boonton	3,432	26	3,458
Chatham	3,585	130	3,715
Chester	1,730	15	4,745
Hanover	3,515	109	3,624
Jefferson	1,430	..	1,430
Mendham	1,554	27	1,581
Montville	1,353	50	1,403
Morris	5,434	239	5,673
Passaic	1,612	13	1,625
Pequannock	1,502	37	1,539
Randolph	5,078	33	5,111
Rockaway	6,431	14	6,445
Roxbury	3,306	14	3,320
Washington	2,457	35	2,492
Total	42,419	742	43,161

WARREN.

TOWNSHIPS.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Belvidere	1,822	60	1,882
Blairstown	1,368	11	1,379
Franklin	1,644	13	1,657
Frelinghuysen	1,112	5	1,117
Greenwich	2,566	25	2,591
Hackettstown	2,194	8	2,202
Hardwick	639		639
Harmony	1,398	9	1,407
Hope	1,540	2	1,542
Independence	1,762	6	1,768
Knowlton	1,690	1	1,691
Lopatcong	1,151	4	1,155
Mansfield	1,957	41	1,998
Oxford	2,904	50	2,954
Pahaquarry	445		445
Phillipsburg, 1st Ward " 2d Ward " 3d Ward	5,940	10	5,950
Washington Borough	1,800	82	1,882
Washington Township	2,141	19	2,160
Total	34,073	346	34,419

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY.

COUNTIES.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	1790.
Atlantic	14,163	11,786	8,961	8,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen	31,033	21,618	14,725	13,223	22,412	18,138	16,603	15,156	12,601
Burlington	53,774	49,730	43,203	32,831	31,107	28,822	24,979	21,521	18,095
Camden	46,206	34,457	25,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape May	8,529	7,130	6,433	5,324	4,936	4,265	3,632	3,066	2,571
Cumberland	34,688	22,605	17,189	14,374	14,093	12,668	12,670	9,529	8,248
Essex	143,907	98,877	73,959	44,621	41,911	30,793	25,984	22,269	17,785
Gloucester	21,527	18,444	14,655	25,438	28,431	23,071	19,744	16,115	13,363
Hudson	129,288	62,717	21,822	9,483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunterdon	36,961	33,654	28,990	24,789	31,060	28,513	24,556	21,261	20,153
Mercer	46,470	37,419	27,992	21,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	45,057	34,812	28,635	21,893	23,157	21,470	20,381	17,890	15,956
Monmouth	46,316	39,346	30,313	32,909	29,223	25,038	22,150	19,872	16,918
Morris	43,161	34,677	30,158	25,844	23,666	21,868	21,828	17,750	16,216
Ocean	12,658	11,176	10,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passaic	46,468	29,013	22,569	16,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	23,951	22,458	19,467	16,024	14,155	14,022	12,761	11,371	10,437
Somerset	23,514	22,057	19,692	17,455	17,689	16,506	14,725	12,815	12,296
Sussex	23,168	23,846	22,989	21,770	20,346	32,752	25,549	22,534	19,500
Union	41,891	27,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	34,419	28,433	22,358	20,366	18,627	.....	.....	.....	.....
	907,149	672,035	489,555	373,306	320,823	277,426	245,562	211,149	184,139

NEW JERSEY.

Total number of blind	317	Total number of insane	918
" " deaf and dumb	231	" " idiotic	436
			1,902

CHECK LIST.

SENATORS.

REPUBLICANS IN ROMAN. DEMOCRATS IN ITALIC.

NAMES	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.
Banghart												
Beasley												
Belden												
Bettle												
Bird												
Conover												
Corle												
Cutler												
Edsall												
Havens												
Hewitt												
Hopkins												
Irick												
Jarrard												
Lydecker												
McPherson												
Moore												
Sheppard												
Taylor												
Wiley												

CHECK LIST.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

REPUBLICANS IN ROMAN, DEMOCRATS IN ITALIC.

NAMES.	*Ayes.*	*Nays.*	*Ayes.*	*Nays.*	*Ayes.*	*Nays.*	*Ayes.*	*Nays.*	*Ayes.*	*Nays.*	*Ayes.*	*Nays.*
Aaronson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anderson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Borton	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bourquin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canfield	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carse	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cavileer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dorrell	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dutcher	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Farrier	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fisher	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gaede	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haight	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Heinisch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hemmingway	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hendrickson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hewitt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hill	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hopper	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Horn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CHECK LIST.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

CONTINUED.

REPUBLICANS IN ROMAN. DEMOCRATS IN ITALICS.

NAMES.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.
Holcombe												
Joy												
Leaming												
Le Fevre												
Leslie												
Letson												
Lufbery												
Macknet												
Marter												
Martin												
McDanolds												
McKinlay												
Middleton												
Murphy												
Muehler												
Niles												
O'Neill												
Parker												
Patterson												

CHECK LIST.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

CONTINUED.

REPUBLICANS IN ROMAN. DEMOCRATS IN ITALIC.

NAMES.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.	Ayes.	Nays.
Beardon												
Rogers												
Rulon												
Ryder												
Sanderson												
Schenck												
Silvers												
Silverthorn												
Smalley												
Smith												
Stephens												
Sorbet												
Thompson												
Van Riper												
Voorhees												
Vandle												
Whitecar												
Willets												
Williams												

RULE 44. All Bills and Joint Resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and when reported, printed for the use of the members.

JOINT AND STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

1872.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Treasurer's Accounts:

Messrs. Beesley and Edsall, of the Senate,—Messrs. Lufberry, Wilde, Farrier, Patterson and Letson, of the House.

On State Prison:

Messrs. Hewitt and Conover, of the Senate,—Messrs. Wilde, Hewitt, McKinley, Dutcher and Stevens, of the House.

On Public Buildings:

Messrs. Hopkins and Banghart, of the Senate,—Messrs. Farrier, Rulon, Thompson, Anderson and Gaede, of the House.

On Lunatic Asylum:

Messrs. Beesley and Wiley, of the Senate,—Messrs. Hemmingway, Joy, Lefevre, Martin and O'Neill, of the House.

On Library:

Messrs. Belden and Lydecker, of the Senate,—Messrs. Rogers, Horn, Ryder, Whiticar and Van Riper, of the House.

On Printing:

Messrs. Belden and Wiley, of the Senate,—Messrs. Schenck, Macknet, Whiticar, Haight and Martin, of the House.

On Passed Bills:

Messrs. Sheppard and Banghart, of the Senate,—Messrs. Wandel, Fisher, Borton, Mutchler and Reardon, of the House.

On Federal Relations:

Messrs. Taylor, Beesley and Edsall, of the Senate,—Messrs. Hewitt, Thompson, Torbert, Voorhees and Letson, of the House.

On Soldiers' Home, at Newark:

Messrs. Williams, Taylor and Corle, of the Senate,—Messrs. Horn, Marter, Middleton, Holcomb and Smalley, of the House.

On Soldiers' Children's Home:

Messrs. Irick, Hewitt and Cutler, of the Senate,—Messrs. Smith, Plympton, Cavileer, Bourquin and Hill, of the House.

On Reform School for Boys:

Messrs. Jarrard and Conover, of the Senate,—Messrs. McDanolds, Silvers, Leaming, Mutchler and Stevens, of the House.

On the Sinking Fund:

Messrs. Havens and Bird, of the Senate,—Messrs. Lufberry, Parker, Rulon, Hendrickson and Murphy, of the House.

On Industrial School for Girls:

Messrs. Moore and McPherson, of the Senate,—Messrs. Rulon, Macknet, Wandel, Silverthorn and Hendrickson, of the House.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

On Judiciary:

Messrs. Taylor, Irick and Conover.

On the Revision of the Laws:

Messrs. Williams, Moore and Cutler.

On Finance:

Messrs. Irick, Havens and Corle.

On Railroads and Canals:

Messrs. Hopkins, Jarrard and Edsall.

On Education:
Messrs. Taylor, Irick and Cutler.

On Municipal Corporations:
Messrs. Jarrard, Hewitt and Wiley.

On Miscellaneous Corporations:
Messrs. Belden, Williams and McPherson.

On Agriculture:
Messrs. Moore, Hopkins and Bird.

On Banks and Insurance:
Messrs. Williams, Hewitt and Wiley.

On Miscellaneous Business:
Messrs. Beesley, Sheppard and Lydecker.

On Elections:
Messrs Hewitt, Jarrard and Corle.

On Militia:
Messrs. Havens, Taylor and Banghart.

On Claims and Pensions.
Messrs. Sheppard, Hopkins and Edsall.

On Engrossed Bills:
Messrs. Irick, Belden and Lydecker.

On Unfinished Business:
Messrs. Sheppard, Havens and Bird.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

On Judiciary:
Messrs. Joy, Carse, Ryder, Sanderson and Dutcher.

On Corporations:
Messrs. Leaming, Schenck, Plympton, Canfield and Patterson.

On Municipal Corporations:

Messrs. Fisher, Wandel, Williams, Silverthorn and Bourquin.

On Ways and Means:

Messrs. Horn, Borton, Lufberry, Anderson and Smalley

On Agriculture:

Messrs. Rulon, Heinisch, Dorrell, Mutchler and Voorhees.

On Education:

Messrs. Torbert, Schenck, Williams, Patterson and Dutch

On Elections:

Messrs, Middleton, Leslie, McDanolds, Willets and Hill

On Engrossed Bills:

Messrs. Willets, Farrier, McKinley, Sanderson and Van Riper.

On Militia:

Messrs. Heinisch, Hemmingway, Willets, Hopper and Voorhees.

On Banks and Insurance:

Messrs. Macknet, Carse, Schenck, Canfield and Aaronson

On Claims and Pensions:

Messrs. Marter, McDanolds, Middleton, Hopper and Reardon.

On Unfinished Business:

Messrs. Leslie, Smith, Whiticar, Aaronson and Gaede.

On Incidental Expenses:

Messrs. Parker, Silvers, Wilde, Hill and Holcomb.

On Miscellaneous Business:

Messrs. Thompson, Cavileer, Dorrell, Letson and Murphy

On Riparian Rights:

Messrs. LeFevre, Rogers, Williams, Martin and O'Neill.

On Stationery:

Messrs. McKinley, Joy, Torbert, Haight and Reardon.

12-69